The Leading Motor House of Asia:
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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 194 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
29th Aug.	Egypt ..	8000	....	..
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
19th ,,	Simla ..	6000	....	..
26th ,,	Morea ..	11000	....	..
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	—	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	....	29th Aug.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	1st Sept.	8th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakameto	4709	17th Sept.	24th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ,,	30th ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	----	1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&C	5415	27th Aug	----

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
SPRING 1915

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore	A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5821	----	29th March
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo	A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June	----

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	757

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195 Thursday 3rd Sept. Direct.
LINGA, 2184 Fri. 4th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday 3rd September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th April ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherché Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
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And 6, Arsena. Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

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SCOTLAND.)

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE **NAVY**

FOR THE **ARMY**

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

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GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

I C O

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for n this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, h tels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 839

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks 2 in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock, and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 17 per set; similar sets 2 1/2in., Rs. 22 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. master-key sets of any number of Padlocks.
R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good Cook, Goanese preferred.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MESS PRESIDENT, Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore. 2416

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED.—KHANSAMAH to run catering Mess. Deposit of Rs. 200 required. Copies of testimonials and full details of contract to MESS SECRETARY, 69th Panjabis. Jhelum. 2417

WANTED:—CANVASSERS for DOOR NAME—PLATES, salary Rs 30/- or good commission given. The STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, opposite Mahomedi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 3655

WANTED A LADY doctor. Must be qualified and previous experienced. Pay Rs. 125 per month. Prospect on satisfaction. Free furnished quarters. Apply with testimonials to RAJA SAHIB BAHADUR, Sirguja. 2421

WANTED—Lecturer in Persian and Arabic (M.A.) at once. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 p.m., according to qualifications. Apply without delay, with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL B. B. College, Mozuffarpore. 2415

OWING TO THE WAR unemployed can earn at least Rs. 50 p. m. without capital. Complete instructions sent for Rs. 2. Good side-line for spare-time. Money returned if not genuine, Apply to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3657

WANTED CLERKS.—Only CANDIDATES who have passed School Final need call at the YERAVDA PRISON PRESS OFFICE for a personal interview with copies of certificates and testimonials.
(Sd) S. W. JONES,
Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Y. C. Prison.
3612

THE MADRAS and SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co. Ltd.—Wanted from end of September for Harbour construction work two EXPERIENCED DIVERS with practical knowledge of block setting. Free quarters provided. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to,
RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Harbour Works, Mormugao, Goa.
3659

WANTED.—An Engineer for the Dewas State 2, Central India, on a salary of Rs. 100, plus Rs. 10 as conveyance allowance, and quarters. None who are not L.C.E.S. and Mechanical Engineers need apply. The appointment will be probationary for six months. Applications should be sent not later than the 1st of September 1914, to the SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, Dewas State 2, C.I. 2418

WANTED—AT ONCE. (1) A QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON pay Rs. 100 with free quarters. Preference will be given to one who is well-up in Midwifery.
(2) A QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for KHAMARIA BRANCH DISPENSARY, pay Rs. 40, with free quarters. The place is 44 miles from Khairagarh, the Head quarters of State and 67 miles from Dongargarh, the nearest Railway Station.
(3) A QUALIFIED VETERINARY ASSISTANT for Khairagarh Veterinary Dispensary pay Rs. 35, with free quarters.
Rejected applications will not be answered.
Apply up to the end of current month, with copies of testimonials to
DIWAN,
FEUDATORY STATE,
Khairagarh, C.P.
Dated Khairagarh the 23rd August, 1914. 3660

WANTED.

WANTED.—PURE ENGLISH NURSE, thoroughly experienced for infant from December, going England next year. Apply,
COLONEL JOHNSTON,
3634 National Bank, Bombay.

WANTED AN Honours B. Sc. in Physics and Chemistry to act as Assistant to the Lecturer in these subjects at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, from October 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915. Pay Rs. 100 p.m. Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 2430

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED A qualified Manager to Supervise the felling and conservation of trees in the Hazara forests. Must be young and of active habits. Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Only experienced hands need apply to—
RAI SAHIB TIRATH RAM SHAH,
2423 Nawashehr, via Abbottabad.

WANTED for a local High School an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE TEACHER strong in English. One with Teacher's Certificate or Diploma preferred Good salary to a competent man. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating terms to Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3649

WANTED 2nd. and 3rd. Officers for the "RHEINFELS," "WARTURM," and "BRAWNFELS." Also a 2nd. Engineer, holding a 1st. Class Engineer's Certificate for the S. S. "BRAWNFELS." Information, Salaries etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.
St. L. S. WARDEN.
Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Officer, Bombay.
3651

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY—Wanted immediately, two Assistant Engineers with practical experience for a survey and construction. Agreement to be for 3 years on Rs. 300, 375, 400. Self written applications stating age, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to—
THE ACTING AGENT,
Barsi Light Railway,
Kurduvadi P. O.
2422

WANTED Two Electricians for erection and operation of small three-phase Hydro-Electric plant for pumping and other work. Only men with experience of high tension work need apply. Married men need not apply. Men with experience of pumps preferred. Job may last for two years. Apply, sending copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), and stating qualifications and salary required, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Lower Swat Canal, Mardan, North-West Frontier Provinces. 2424

WANTED.—Early, for the Talukdari Girassia School (SCHOOL for SONS of petty CHIEFS and ESTATE holders, at present 67 boarders) at Wadhwan, Camp Kathiawar, India.
A Superintendent, salary Rs. 350 p. m. (£1 sterling equal to Rs. 15) rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 p.m.; house unfurnished) provided free: the appointment is pensionable (maximum pension Rs. 300 p.m. on reaching 55 years of age after 30 years' service); first year on probation, within which period Gujarati language, according to the lower standard examination, to be passed and higher standard in second year; an Englishman, English University graduate, about 25 years' age (married or unmarried), good at games preferred; on appointment first class railway fare in India and 2nd class P and O. fare if from England, will be allowed with return fare, if unconfirmed. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the POLITICAL AGENT, Halar-Rajkot Kathiawar, India. 2425

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CAR English made Apply to Mr. COTRELL, City Garrage, Rampart Row, Fort. 2420

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY 28th instant, Household new designed valuable furniture, Milner's safe, sweet-toned Cottage piano etc. No. 5, Colaba Causeway, (near Apollo Hotel), opposite the Church. CRAWFORD and Co. 3633

FOR SALE—INDIAN 7 H.P., twin, two speed, 1913, MOTOR CYCLE with best MILFORD SIDE CAR in splendid order; complete with accessories. Original Cost Rs. 1,595, wanted Rs. 995. Apply to Box No. 447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3635

THE EMPIRE VACUUM FLASKS ENGLISH MAKE.—The most up-to-date and reliable VACUUM FLASK on the market. Keeps contents hot for days and icy cold for any length of time. Great reductions. Must clear.
The SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COY. LTD
Bombay. 3656

TO BE LET.

SHOP, HORNBY ROAD, Opposite WHITEAWAY'S. Electric fittings, marble flooring, embossed ceiling, moderate rent. J. BARTON. London Eyesight Specialist. 3631

TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished without board, LARGE ROOM, bath, W. C., E. L. and F. cooperage. Suit two Englishmen. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3662

YOUNG ENGLISH BUSINESS MAN wishes to meet another to share comfortable apartments, excellent food and every comfort. Meet by appointment. Box No. 828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3664

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 541 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from TUESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1914, the timings of Through and Local trains will be revised. Timings can be ascertained from SHEET TIME TABLES exhibited at stations.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.		UP. To Bombay. H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-27
8- 6 „	Bhopal	„	21- 6
10-52 „	Bina	„	18-24
13-15 „	Jhansi	„	15-52
15-3 „	Gwalior	„	14- 1
17-43 „	Agra Cantonment	„	11-13
18-38 „	Muttra	„	10-18
21- 0 „	Delhi	„	8-0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 9 „	Ghaziabad	Dep	7- 5
23-10 „	Meerut Cantonment	„	6-59
1-24 „	Saharanpur	„	3-58
3- 0 „	Ambala Cantonment	„	2-17
5-18 „	Ludhiana	„	23-44
6-24 „	Jullundar	„	22-37
8- 2 „	Amritsar	„	21- 7
9-38 „	Lahore	„	20- 1
15- 5 „	Rawalpindi	„	13-32
20-15 „	Peshawar Cantonment	„	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-15 Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-52
13-55 Dep.		Arr.	15-11
16-15 „	Orai	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 „	Cawapore	„	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow	„	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 „	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top to right hand
W. LAIDLAW
263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

THE ALEXANDRA DOCK is reserved for public purposes. Except officers and troops in UNIFORM and employees of the PORT TRUST in PORT TRUST UNIFORM no one will be allowed to enter the dock area without a pass from the following officers:—
The Embarkation Commandant
or The Marine Transport Officer
or The Commissioner of Police and Deputy Commissioners of Police.
or The Port Officer
or The Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks
or The Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.
All unauthorised persons either attempting to enter or found within the ALEXANDRA DOCK area will be arrested and dealt with according to law.
This order is made under Section 23 (4) of B. C. P. Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 27th August, 1914. 3667

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE. JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will And Testament of DEWBAI widow of ISAR KANJI of Bombay Cutchi Bramha Kshatri Hindu Inhabitant ... Deceased.
1. SURJI MURARJI, and
2. NATHIBAI wife of the said SURJI MURARJI both of Bombay Cutchi Bramha Kshatri Hindu Inhabitants residing at Gulal Wady outside the Fort, the surviving executor and Executrix respectively named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed...Petitioners
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of August, 1914.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
3665 Petitioners Attorneys.

AVIS.

LE *Consul de Belgique a Bombay* a l'honneur de porter a la connaissance de ses compatriotes residant aux Indes. Anglaise que *l'amnistie est accordee, par une loi du 4 aout 1914 a tous les deserteurs ayant reintegre l'armee avant le 4 Octobre 1914.*
Bombay, le 27 Aout 1914.
Le Consul de Belgique,
ROBERT CHAIDROY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office shigram in good order.
1 black waler mare, 15 hands, quiet in harness.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instruction from the Executors of the late Mr. Jugmohandas Vandravandi Bhaiseth Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Sleater Road, Grant Road, near Grant Road Railway Station very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Benjamin and Roberts and others, drawing room suites, sofas, cushion chairs, velvet lined baby's set of sofas and chairs, shield armour and wall ornaments, one large book case screen by Benjamin, glass and majolica wall plates, one iron safe chubb lock, one whole piece marble bath tub (very rare) standing brass lamps, very rare Italian coloured marble top dressing and wash hand tables, wall mirrors, lamps, carpets, pictures and oleographs, one semi-grand piano by J. Brinsmead cupboards, almirahs, one American organ in case revolving top office table, hat stand, double bedsteads with fans, rich glass, crockery and platedware, one handsome strong English built rubber tyred mail phaeton by Windover, etc., etc. Also a lot of garden tubs and pots of Rose and Palm trees.
N.B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p.m.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 28, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.
Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they hold their usual weekly sales every Tuesday where they sell furniture, piece goods and other sundry goods on very reasonable commission. Enquiries about wholesale sales solicited. Prompt attention and best results guaranteed.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will take private offers for the sale of the machinery, types and furniture of the above Press lying in its old premises in Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
For particulars of the goods and inspection of the same apply to the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th August, 1914.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th Instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Chapel Apollo Hotel, very valuable and massive teakwood and blackwood plain and carved (made to order) household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room cushioned and silk-lined suite of sofas and chairs, handsome side and corner cabinets, fancy tiled top teapoys, marble top tables, rich engraving, table ornaments, vases, wall clocks, wall brackets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, sweet-toned cottage piano, Milner's special-made safe, sweet-toned phonograph with records, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, ice-box, etc., the property of E. N. Misry Esq. and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT VILLE PARLE AND KARLA.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Prabhakar Govind Vaidya an Insolvent and with the consent of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co. Ltd., (in liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the undermentioned days, times and places the following properties.
LOT No. 1.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY THE 29TH INSTANT AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS
DESCRIPTION OF KARLA PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of parcel of land situate at Moje Manavli in Tukdi Poona Pot Tukdi Mawal, in the Registration Sub-district of Mawal, admeasuring 1 acre and 12 gunthas paying Government Assessment or Akar Rs. 0-13-10 being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 4 comprising by admeasurement 1 acre and 18 gunthas paying Government Assessment or Akar Rs. 1-3-0 and which said piece of land is bounded on the East by land bearing Survey No. 14 and 4 belonging to Kashinath Sakharam Bhatvadekar, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 3 and on the West by portion of the land bearing the said Survey No. belonging to Khandu Tikole and on the North by portion of Railway Tanks.
LOT NO. 2.
ON SUNDAY THE 30TH INSTANT AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.
FIRSTLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground at Chandharvahal, Moje Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 14 gunthas paying Assessment or Akar Rs. 2-4-6 bearing Survey No. 4 Pot No. 1 and 2.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, called Alivad situate at Moje Ville Parle in Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 4 1/4 gunthas, less. Kharba land, admeasuring 1/2 guntha paying Assessment or Akar 10 annas, bearing Survey No. 6. Pot No. 8.
THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Alivad situate at Moje Ville Parle Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi Zilla Thana, admeasuring 9 1/4 gunthas that is 1,325 square yards or thereabouts paying Assessment or Akar Rs. 1-15-0 bearing Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4.
Together with the bungalows, out houses, well, erected on the aforesaid several pieces of land, which is enclosed by a compound wall and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by portion of land bearing Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4, on the West by the land of Pastu June Rodrigues, on the North partly by land belonging to Dr. Kashinath Narayen Gokhale and partly by Survey No. 14 Pot No. 20 and partly by a passage and portion of Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4 and on the South partly by the land belonging to Gabroo Bastiao Misquit Doctor and partly by Survey No. 5, Pot No. 1 and partly by Survey No. 6, Pot No. 1 and portion of Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office, No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th August, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
BELLORA
The Wonderful Mimic
VERA ROCHDALE
The Lady with the Sweet Voice.
RUSSELL CARR
AND
"TOMMY"
The Military Ventriloquist
BAU MALAGAS
The Spanish Dancers.
The Gaiety
WAR FILMS
Popular Prices.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S
INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS. BOOKS.
Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is *personally* useful and helpful
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A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.
"I think the chapters in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. CROPLEY.
YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.
"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—BROOKLYN TIMES
PUSHING TO THE FRONT.
Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.
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A Book of Inspiration and Incentive to Young and Old.
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THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT.
"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world to-day.—RALPH WALDO TRINE.
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BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.
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Booksellers and Publishers,
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Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

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THE DEVIL'S EYE

3,000 FEET—IN 3 PARTS.

A Tale of a Lover and a Gang of desperate Diamond Thieves.

SEE DEATH CHEATED EVERY TIME.

See the jump from a high bridge into a barge passing on the river below.

THRILLS! THRILLS! THRILLS!

See the jump from a galloping horse into a motor-car racing by

ANIMATED CARTOONS

A New Weekly Feature By FRANK LEAH, The Famous Cartoonist of Calcutta.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
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Prices: Extremely Moderate
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Are prompt expert Dyers, Glazers and Cleaners.
Gents' Collars and Shirts glazed to Perfection.
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Old Gloves Made New
PRICE LIST FREE.

SANJIVANI PILLS.
Best Tonic
BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.
A trial bottle free
SAPAT & Co.
Chemists,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.90in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual and both day and night temperatures are in excess in the north Punjab. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 1.55in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.92in. and Karwar 0.50in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.12in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan and Mysore. In the region to the north of latitude 16deg. N. Raipur and Ambala are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in the Konkan and a few showers in the southern half of the Deccan and on the Coromandel coast and possibly in the east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 27th of August 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 h	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to dat	Variation last Dec to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire						
Do. (26th)	98.0	78.9	77	0.00		—0
Jask	92.4	83.1	85	?		76
Do. (26th)	94.0	84.8	86	?		0?
Muskat						.9
Do, (26th)	94.3	85.0	74	?		?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.1	82.6	62	9.32		
Rawalpindi	102.1	78.0	64	?		4.
Lahore	101.3	81.4	60	14.68		?
Sirsa	99.2	77.7	65	12.90		2.90
Ambala	96.7	73.7	81	0.90	18.59	.58
Delhi	96.8		69		14.97	0.
						—3.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.0	77.3	66		22.28	.22
Mainpuri	93.3	76.8	77		16.05	3.
Jhansi	92.6	75.0	74		21.60	—1.08
Cawnpore	90.4	77.7	74		21.25	—5.74
Allahabad	84.6	78.8	92		32.50	—3.35
SIND AND RAJPU A[illegible]						4.17
Jacobabad	106.1	79.8	79		4.43	92
Karachi	85.6	78.2	78		6.20	2.25
Ajmer	85.9	74.4	72		14.59	0.57
Jaipore	91.5	74.1	70		21.63	—0.84
Kotah	89.4	76.6	62		20.28	4.51
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						0.37
Bhuj	91.6	78.2	76		7.09	
Dwarka	85.0	78.9	82		12.73	—4.06
Veraval	82.3	77.7	82		10.13	—0.87
Rajkot	91.4	73.7	75		29.63	—4.70
Bhavnagar Para	93.0	74.4	82		26.95	—0.37
Surat	87.9	77.9	70	0.02	41.99	12.03
Ahmedabad	93.5	74.5	83		27.07	9.43
Deesa	89.5	74.5	78		22.26	2.49
Neemuch	82.9	70.5	88		23.92	3.95
Indore	83.3	70.4	79		19.33	2.91
						—2.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.3	73.3	83		37.97	.94
Saugor	82.5	71.6	85		28.18	—2.32
Hoshangabad	85.7	72.2	87		39.41	—5.5
Khandwa	84.6	72.9	72		22.24	4.38
Akola	89.2	70.7	79		16.46	2.76
Amraot	82.3	71.7	84		17.61	—4.37
Nagpur	86.6	73.9	74		27.13	—4.9
Chanda	87.9	75.2	80		26.13	—5.9
Raipur	86.0	74.0	93	1.55	32.05	—9.72
						—2.
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	78.6	85		59.81	3.92
Ratnagiri	84.1	75.3	98	0.07	10688	25.71
Mormugao	80.5	73.7	97	0.92	96.92	20.97
Karwar	79.9	74.0	94	0.50	1295.	35.06
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.7	72.1	68		17.64	5.40
Ahmednagar	83.1	62.9	75		11.71	0.97
Poona	82.0	69.7	78	0.03	24.53	9.19
Sholapur	86.8	69.3	82		17.67	4.89
Bijapur	87.0	68.1	83		9.13	—1.57
Belgaum	76.9	66.5	92	0.12	73.82	1.06
Aurangabad	86.2	67.4	76		18.79	41.06
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.3	71.6	77		41.02	2.52
Hyderabad	86.2	71.3	77		27.03	16.71
						10.70
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.3	73.4	88	0.10	11726	21.55
Calicut	85.2	74.0	94	0.19	85.49	5.37
Cochin	85.5	74.2	87	0.40	62.57	—0.30
Colombo	86.2	75.1	95		15.61	—0.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	93.3	77.8	71		17.23	0.37
Bellary	86.2	72.7	77	0.57	5.20	—0.56
Guddapah	90.8	74.5	79	0.15	11.34	0.28
Madras	97.3	80.6	71		12.22	2.03
Bangalore	81.7	65.3	90	0.22		—2.71
Coimbator	89.5	71.1	75		9.09	—1.67
Trichinopoly	99.6	79.3	61		2.85	—3.
Nozapatam	95.5	78.9	74		2.53	—1.
					4.81	

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st April, 1915, the Municipality of Ahmedabad shall consist of forty councillors (inclusive of the President), of whom twenty-seven shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors six may be salaried servants of Government.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH STATISTICS.

The death-rate in the city of Bombay, to judge by the vital statistics of the week ended on Saturday last, would appear to be still keeping up high. There were 635 deaths last week as compared with 607 in the week previous, 570 in the corresponding week of 1913 and 610, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years 1909-1913. Cholera showed no signs of abatement and registered no less than 31 fatal cases, as against 22 in the previous week. Plague cases also, numbering 16, were double the previous figure. Of small-pox there were only two cases. As regards other ailments, malarial fever accounted for 4 deaths, other fevers 57, diarrhoea 44, dysentery 27, debility 55, old age 34, tubercular diseases 15, diseases of the nervous system 40, pthisis 25, other diseases of the respiratory system 179, diseases of the digestive system 26 and diseases of the urinary and generative systems 9. There was one case of drowning and another of poisoning. There were also 34 still births and 6 premature births. According to the age classification, 182 died under one year 77 were from 1 to 5 years old and the remaining 376 were above 5 years. Among the deceased there were 20 Brahmins, 27 Jains, 6 Lingayats, 2 Bhatias, 316 Hindus of other castes, 81 Hindus of low caste, 126 Mussalmans, 19 Parsis, 6 Jews, 28 Native Christians, 2 Eurasians, 1 European, and 1 Negro-African. There were 372 births in the week under notice.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 27.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, Northeast India and South of the Peninsula. Elsewhere except on the hills between Simla and Nainital there has been practically no rain.

The temperature is high in Kashmir and North Punjab. Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Assam, United Provinces and Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, East Punjab, Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.

The chief falls are:—Moulmein two inches; Toungoo three, Akyab six, Kyaukpyu four, Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong, Barisal, Saugor Island and Dinajpur one, Jessore and Mymensingh one and half; Darjeeling and Daltonganj two, Ranchi one and half; Darbhanga five; Patna one and half; Gaya and Benares one, Gorakhpur two, Mussooree six, Ambala one, Simla three, Raipur one and half and Marmagoa one.

Forecast:—No great change.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th August 1914 was 29·970 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the farometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8·4 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer rtading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gven above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 26th August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.737inches.
Temperature of Air ...	81.8degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77.1 "
Dew Point ...	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.811 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ...	6.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	85.9 "
Minimum do. do. ...	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	WSW,W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. ...	220miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.07inches
Total fall during month ...	12.00 "
Do. do. year ...	59.96 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th ...	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

			HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Times		Depth on sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	Aug.		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in.
THU	27	m	3	19	27	3	27	m 8	57	19 2
			3	10	a 26	7		9	28	a 16 2
F	28	m	4	25	26	5	28	m 10	6	20 6
			4	3	a 25	5		10	32	a 16 11
S	29	m	5	45	25	10	29	m 11	54	21 4
			5	12	a 24	4		11	50	a 17 6
S	30	m	7	25	25	10	30			
			6	42	a 23	10		1	43	a 21 11
M	31	m	8	46	26	5	31	m 1	19	17 7
			8	23	a 24	2		3	3	a 20 3
TU	Sep. 1	m	9	43	27	1	Sep. 1	m 2	32	17 5
			9	32	a 24	11		3	4	a 19 5
W	2	m	10	21	27	7	2	m 3	25	17 2
			10	22	a 25	9		4	29	a 18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 27 (Thursday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 3m.
" 28 (Friday)	6h. 22m.	7h 2m.
" 29 (Saturday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1m.
" 30 (Sunday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0m.
" 31 (Monday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
Sep. 1 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 53m.

PHASES OF MOON;—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21·0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20·7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26·5 m p. m.

MARWARI SOWCAR'S TRAGIC END.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, three Agris named Poshia, Maka and Kundlik, all villagers off Sarda, near Uran, in Panwel taluka, are being tried on a charge of having murdered Bhugwan Devidas a Marwari *sowcar* on June 25th last in Panwel taluka.

Mr. Pradhan, Public Prosecutor, said the victim of the alleged murder was a wealthy Marwar landowner and money-lender by the name of Bhugwan Devidas, better known as Bhugwan Seth, who had a *pedi* at Sarda. Bhangwan, in the course of his business, purchased certain lands from the two first accused, who are brothers, while accused No. 3 is brother-in-law of the first accused. Subsequently there were serious differences between the parties. On June 25th Bhagwan, the marwari, accompanied by his Bhaia attendant, Jingri Prasad, left home for Uran to have a document registered at the Registration Office there. The couple had just crossed the Khopra Creek when they were waylaid by a gang of men armed with *dandas* and *koitas*, who set upon Bhugwan. The Bhaia interfered to rescue his master, but he was attacked, and had to run away. He went to the Panwel Police Station where he related all that had occurred. Sub-Inspector Jadow, with another policeman, accompanied Jingri Prasad to the scene of the assault and there found Bhugwan Seth dying. In a few minutes more life was extinct. The body was mutilated, the skull fractured, the nose cut off and one arm broken. In connection with this tragedy six men were arrested, and after a Magisterial enquiry the three accused were committed to the Sessions while the others were discharged. The present accused were identified by the Bhaia but he said he was so terror-stricken that he could not recognise the others.

The case is proceeding.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 27th.

SS Budrie	Evans	Jeddah Aug. 19
SS Haliotes	Baker	Rangoon Aug, 16
SS Salsette	Vine	Aden

DEPARTURES.

August 27th.

SS Dwarka	King	Persian Gulf via Karachi
SS Lhasa	Manley	Karachi

The following vessels obtain port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Salsette Vine Shanghai via Colombo
S.S. Clan Macfarlane Swanston Chittagong

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Egypt	for	London
"	Virginia	for	Durban etc.
"	Malay Maru	for	Kobe etc
"	Budrie	for	Jeddah

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 27th inst.

S. S. Budrie:—The Arab steamer Budrie, 1,613 tons, Captain D. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on August 19, with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S. S. Haliotis:—The steamer Haliotis, 1,738 tons, Captain J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on August 16, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Salsette:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Salsette, 239 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macfarlane:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain J. W. Swanston, will sail to-day, for Chittagong, with ballast.

*To Arrive
Thursday, August 27th, 1914
P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
B	Chakrata	Macfadysen	M. M. & Co
C & E	Queda	Eiton	M. M. & Co
D & E	African	Monarch	Dakers W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Silverash	Seroggie	Hillson and Thomas
H	Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Coo

V. DOCK.

2	Wartura	Thompson	Dock Manager
3	Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
4	Malay Maru	Sukawa	N. Y. K
5	Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
6	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
7	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
8	Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
9	Penang Maru	Murazumie	N. Y. Kaisha
10 & 11	City of Sparta	McKeller	K. N. & Co
12	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. A. Co

M.W.D.D.

Bankura	King	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravath	Fakira	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Scostri.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	K. N. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
City of Calcutta	Millar	K. N. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
Haliotis	Baker	
Hejaz	Fisher	A. S. N. Co
Jelunga	Piggots	M. M. & Co
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Metoor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nienwejaars	A. Y. & Co
Rheinfels	Weiksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Vasuna	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Zoroaster	Wickham	T. [illegible] & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 942 cwts. myrabolems, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 6 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 150 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 6 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka.

FOR GLASGOW.

MOMBASSA (s) 20,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

PENAG MARU (s) 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

PENAG MARU (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

PENAG MARU (s) 200 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 150 gallons Indian turpentine, W. Heywood and Clark.

FOR HONGKONG.

PENAG MARU (s) 50 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. MALAY MARU from Kobe, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha, 65 bales and 28 cases cotton goods, 11 cases cotton yarn, 3 cases cotton raw, 20 silk yarn, 50 cases sulphuric acid, 1,130 cases cassia, 36 cases refined camphore 50 bags a. nuts, 26 baskets china roots, 105 boxes and 1,000 cases fire crackers, 200 bags tapioca, 200 bags tapioca flour, 85 bags plum sago, 15 casks white oil, 2 cases star aniseed oil, 25 cases vermilliams, 68 cases glass bottles, 15 packages glass beads, 2 case and 1 bale paper, 12 cases soap, 1,350 bags betelnuts, 200 bags dry ginger, 100 bags sugar candy, 2 cases perfumery, 5 cases tallow, 85 cases, 35 bags and 20 half chests, tea.

S. S. HALIOTIS from Rangoon, Agents, W. and A. Graham and Co., 3,62,189 imperial gallons kerosene oil in bulk, 1,550 drums petrol, 1,000 cases candles.

S. S. BUDRIE from Jeddah, Agents, The Arab steamers, 2 cases cigarettes.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 26th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3,300
" " Imports	400
Mid Americans	..6 50 unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	..8·30 "

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, August 26th.

Paid into the Bank of England	..£217,000
Bar Silver spot	25

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, August 26th.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs.	Rs.
2,00,000 were allotted to Bombay	2,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32 (Min. Rate.)

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. Rs. 10,00,000

WHEAT

White Karachi wheat London including war risk paid	44
Australian wheat sellers sailer net ..	45

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 27th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
3 bundles rupees	6,000	Linga	National.
83 bars silver	1,50,000	London	Comptoir National.
1 parcel silver	20	"	Comptoir National.

EXCHANGE.

All quotations are unchanged as under. Business to a small extent is passing:—

	s.	d.
BANK'S SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	3 13-16
D. D. mail ..	1	3 7-16
T. T. forward ..		Nil.
BANK'S BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ..	Nil.	
Credits 3 m/s ready ..	1	4 3-8
60 d/s Japan ..	149 (with war risk covered).	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 25th August 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway ..	*32	35,485
B.B. & C.I. Railway ..	44	53,537

* Boxes and Bars.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was quoted yesterday at 25d. The rate in the local market for ready silver is Rs. 76-14.0.

We quote:—

English Dragon Sovereigns ..	Rs. 15-0-0
Silver cum duty ..	Rs. 76.14-0

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was very little doing in the Paper Market to-day and the nominal quotation for account was Rs. 92-10. The Share Market was closed for fresh business.

COTTON.

There was a little business in the Bazar in Good Broach March. Operators being pretty jobbers.

For ready cotton stock holders have approved of a scheme for the sale of ready cotton at fixed rates, and a small business was put through under the basis of this scheme.

Nominal Quotations:—

	March.
Good Broach ..	212
	January.
Fully Good Bengal ..	143
Fine Bengal ..	153
Fine Khamgaon Akola ..	172
Fine Khandeish ..	163

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ..	112 Bales
Wheat ..	7,568 Cwts.
Linseed ..	169 "
Rape, Rai etc ..	402 "
Gingellyseed ..	Nil. "
Poppyseed ..	Nil. "
Groundnuts ..	160 "
Castorseed ..	824 "
Rice ..	1,626 "
Myrabolams ..	1 "
Cottonseed ..	2,793 "
Mowraseed ..	81 "
Gram ..	Nil. "
Jowar ..	Nil. "
Maize ..	Nil. "
Barley ..	3,883 "

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 27th, '14.		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to August 27th 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct	In.	Ct	In.	Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	00	59	81	62	54	44	62
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	01	61	39	73	54	48	79
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	00	63	79	72	69	48	83
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	3	00	71	08	76	23	47	59

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTION AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We publish to-day the fifth of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay, who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making. The articles will appear on Friday.

You will not tell what chance will do
Within the next twelve months for you.

Who has not realised the absolute truth of the reflection embodied in the lines quoted above? Nations, as much as communities and individuals, are for ever the sport of Chance. At this very hour the world of civilisation is tremulously watching the terrible issues which a chance occurrence of a most tragic character has wrought on the battlefield of the Continent. It was chance that led to the murder of the heir to the throne of the ill-fated Hapsburgs and of his consort. Ere the mournful tragedy was four weeks old, Europe has become the scene of a bloody war the like of which has not been known in the history of the world. But what may be chance which brings forth at times momentous issues of a far-reaching character for a community or a nation? Your metaphysical philosopher explains that what we call Chance is a perfectly logical sequence of ancillary facts, seen or unseen. Causes have their origin in effects. "The effect defective comes from cause." This logical sequence is as inexorable as Nature's laws. Chance is but another name for this inexorable logic of events.

CHANCE.

Speaking of Bombay, it may be said with truth that it is Chance which has contributed to her present greatness. Chance made her in the first instance a British possession. Chance led to her humble beginning as an entrepot of trade and commerce. Chance was vastly contributory to her "making" during the last hundred and fifty years and more. Thus it came to pass that Chance unmade what it had made a century before. It was Chance that in 1862 levelled to the ground the fortifications built and completed in 1745. It is Chance, again, which at the present hour is entirely effacing her many old landmarks and erecting new ones which Time is certain again to demolish. The tokn-planner and the sanitarian are busy making a new, healthy and aesthetic Bombay. It is the dreadful outbreak of the plague that has afforded this chance of reconstruction and renovation. There is not the least doubt Chance has within the last three-score years transfigured the town and island three times. It is a transfigurement which was undreamt of by the generation which flourished in the Fifties. The first transformation was coeval with the levelling down of those stupendous Fort ramparts which had so well protected the city for well nigh a century and a quarter. It led to the uprising of a new class of buildings within its precincts, buildings handsome and substantial, the central piece of which is the University Clock (Rajabai) Tower, a thing of joy and beauty for ever, which we owe to the genius of Sir Gilbert Scott at the suggestion of Sir Alexander Grant, of Aristotelian fame. We also owe the Frere road, which was the first one of its kind, constructed on a plan and of great width.

IN THE EIGHTIES.

The Eighties next witnessed another radical transformation. Industrialism came to stay in Bombay and vie with the spindles and looms of proud Lancashire. Suburbs which were dedicated to the ruling hierarchy of Governors, Members of Council, Judges and other high State functionaries, for purposes of villa residences, were slowly appropriated by the new hierarchy devoted to the worship of King Cotton. The verdant groves and the sturdy and stately trees under whose graceful shadows nestled many a villa and country house of our local magnates and money lords were swept away with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd. Industrial capitalism drove out Civilianism who, therefore, planted itself thickly on the breezy Malabar and Cumballa Hills. The suburbs were appropriated by the cotton mills and the jerrybuilders of the day found chawls, now reduced to slums, for the accommodation of the growing industrial population. Ugly utilities displaced the verdant beauty of those fine suburbs of our youthful days where we used to sojourn at weeek-ends and during holidays for a fine whiff off the bracing country air so salutary to our physical welfare. Trade also appropriated a part of the eastern foreshore and displayed its first pair of wet docks which the enterprise of the public spirited Chamber of Commerce, led by men of calibre like James Bythell, Kittridge, and others, secured from a too conservative Government, partly scared away by the unlucky Back Bay enterprise, and partly starved for the want of eternal pence, though the first prefatory process of decentralisation of finance was dimly discernible. Lastly, the generation now busy making Bombay witnesses the third great transformation. It is fast changing her face. It is the generation who in their infancy had heard from their ancestors many a thrilling tale of European hostilities first between England and France and latter between England and France on the one side and Russia the other. "The Russians are coming", "the Russians are coming", was the cry we had heard in our own youthful days. How Bombay was in a condition of consternation a century ago at the threatened invasion of India via Egypt by a nation who had terrorised Europe at the close of the eighteenth and the commencement of the nineteenth century.

THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION.

Thus has Bombay of the Fifties of the nineteenth century undergone three avatars, each surpassing its predecessor. Who, then, may venture to forecast what Chance will do when out little planet has gone the round of the glowing orb of day twelve months hence? "Sandy Seventy" hopes to be able by that time to finish his own labour of picking shells from the sands of Bombay and construct his humble history of the Triple Transformation which unlike the Triple Alliance will only breathe Peace and Goodwill. Meanwhile the history of the Fort may be concluded. As already observed, the strongest bulwark was the "Bombay Castle." The ramparts with their moats and ditches, their drawbridges and sally gates circumvented it all round. The Castle stood on its own rocky base, an everwatchful sentinel. The stranger who might have stood a while on the top of either Eastern (Bazar) Gate or the Western (Cheera) Gate might have beheld how lay the Fort of Bombay in the Fifties. The military eye of that age must have seized in a trice the conception of the strategist who planned the fortifications. To our boyhood gaze those frowning ramparts looked cyclopean in their dimensions and stately in their great stolidity and impregnability. Two miles and more in circumference, they began in a somewhat broken line at the Apollo Gate, in or about the locality where stands the Wellington Fountain, a shabby memorial of the Iron Duke, an everlasting discredit to Bombay, which it is to be devoutly hoped some aspirant to a baronetcy would wipe off, and circumvallated past the Mint and the Mody Bay where, debouching near a glacis, stood to the north what was know as Fort St. George towards the west, having the three-gated structure between, just about the locality of the Bhattiabaug, till they ended somewhere about the present College of Science.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE FORT.

Those to the east were called East Rampart and those to west, the West Rampart. The narrow streets passing by these were called Rampart Row, West and Rampart Row, East. The western ramparts had a big stretch of the now abridged *maidan* behind them. Standing on their height, you could stretch your eye in a northerly direction as far as the present School of Arts and the Police Commissioner's Office, and in a southerly direction as far as the Floral Fountain and beyond it. The entire maidan was divided where stood the Church Gate, a fortific structure which had to be crossed by means of too massive gates till the foot passenger of the vehicle emerged on the other side, going either south or north. The northern road was the one now widened and known as the Esplanade Road, and the southern one equally widened as Rampart Row West, commencing from the south-west corner of the Church Gate Street to the place where now stands the equestrian statue of King Edward VII. The western ramparts had at intervals a "sally gate" and drawbridge whence egress to the maidan was easy. At certain intervals there were also found many spring wells, the gift of benevolent citizens for the purpose of supplying water of which there was till 1865 a regular famine in all parts of the city. During the summer months might be seen from early dawn to dewy eve, and even up to midnight, bevies of women and girls of the different communities residing in the Fort, drawing water. The wells were crowded and such was the keen alertness to be early enough to get a turn to draw the water that querulous scenes occurred and choice Billingsgate was not unheard. It was indeed a harrowing scene for a stranger to witness those crowds of robust women patiently waiting for a couple of hours to fill their *handas* or chatties. Drinking water from wells was dear enough and small casks loaded with the priceless necessary of life used to be drawn in bullock carts in the Fort to be sold from house to house at two and four annas for a single *handa*.

WEDDINGS ON THE RAMPARTS.

Unavailable as these ramparts had become for their original military purpose, it was not infrequently the case that wedding *mandaps* on their top were allowed by permission of the proper authorities, to be erected by the wealthier Parsis and Hindus. That part of the rampart which was opposite to the town house of Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy (now occupied by Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company) was frequently in demand as being most eligible and convenient. Marriages in the family of the first Baronet were more than once celebrated there, and so also were dinner parties in connection with the weddings. Fairylike was the scene to be viewed on the top of this part of the western rampart from the level of the road below. The philosopher may reflect on the joyous use to which now and again the ramparts were put and descant on the vicissitudes of time! Did the stalwart engineers who erected these military structures ever dream that what was meant for purposes of offence should come a century later to be used for purposes of revelry and merriment, and that the beauty and fashion of Bombay should occasionally congregate there and hold high jinks in which even Governors sometimes participated!

THE SALLY GATES.

As to the sally gates there was one for popular use, the exact situation of which was on the rampart opposite the present Alice Buildings. The other one, which led to the outer maidan, where is now the Mayo Road and the Oval, was just opposite the building of the old Commercial Banking Corporation that came to grief in 1866, the same as amplified vertically and laterally in the close of the seventies, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Thacker and Company and where Sir P. M. Mehta has his chambers for well nigh forty years past. The two gates known as Church Gate stood on the site where stands the Floral Fountain. There was a guard room at the north-west corner of the street, the same ground where is reared the big premises occupied by the Eastern Bank. There was also another small guard house in the space between the first and the second gate. Indian troops lived in this guard room and watched the gates. On the top of the first gate was the quarter of the regimental officer who commanded the guards and above it watch was kept by relays of sentry from evening till the dawn of the day. The statue of the Marquis of Wellesley, now alas relegated to an obscure corner of Elphinstone Circle Gardens, stood just at the north-east corner of the Post Office

The eastern ramparts had three gates. Passing out of the second gate in a north-easterly direction, well protected by moats, was situated Fort St. George, where was located the force of the European Artillery. The entire area of the barracks has now been enclosed by the central and other blocks of the European General Hospital Part of the Fort is now what is known as St. George's Street, commencing at the south-east corner of the administrative offices of the G. I. P. Railway and ending where it meets the Frere Road. One old landmark is yet to be seen—a narrow defile where stands a Mahomedan shrine. The remaining part of the barracks which faced the south, and where till late stood an old building, the previous mess house of the artillery officers, is now taken up wholly by the new Post Office. The glacis also was there and the Bazar Gate Native Guard mounted a sentry there while underground was a gunpowder magazine also well guarded. The exact spot was just opposite the curve road where the tram cars pass by near Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas's house. There commenced the eastern ramparts, an unbroken line, as far as the Mint, interesected with only one sally gate with draw-bridge which gave access to the eastern foreshore.

A VEGETABLE MARKET.

Near this gate was a vegetable market for the Hindus. The general market for the sale of vegetables, fruit, fish, etc., was on the Mint Roads, the exact locality being on the road where the tram rails are laid just opposite the footpath of the Fort Market. The eastern ramparts had underground cellars on its northern side which were, it is said, used at one time to incarcerate criminals. The cellars were really of a most barbarous character and suited only to the civilisation of the tenth and twelveth centuries. They were veritable black holes, with no light save that emitted from holes at the top of the ramparts covered with inverted funnels. The only windows at intervals were fixed on the roadside. They were fit for the barbarities of a Spanish Inquisition but utterly unfit for the civilisation of the British of the early part of the nineteenth century. Here we may conclude the history of the Fort proper of Bombay.

NEW FACTORS.

The age which demanded those fortifications has passed away. Economic rivalry of the nations of the West, having for their principal aim and object, supremacy of the trade of the East, has long since been dead. But if the old order has passed away, a new age with new factors has ushered in. International commerce has introduced international rivalries. Wars of tariffs are common everywhere. These have sometimes led to other wars. India has herself been whirled into the vortex. Her trade and commerce have so expanded that their protection demands a new set of bulwarks and defences by land and sea. The piratical tribes who raided in the open sea on our western coast have disappeared, but a new trade of pirates has arisen, and to defend Bombay against such is a supreme necessity. The titanic struggle now proceeding on the European Continent is destined to bring forth radical changes, political and commercial These would demand the highest exercise of foresight and statesmanship now to protect India. A new constructive policy of defence, in harmony with the needs and requirements of the country, must soon engage the attention of those responsible for the future safety of India.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

EXTENSION OF OFFICE BUILDINGS.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chariman, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that as the necessity for the extension of the Municipal Office buildings was now greatly felt, he had directed the Assistant Engineer, Buildings and Architecture, to prepare the required designs and plans. The present staff under that officer was unable to undertake the work unless additional help was given. He therefore recommended the employing of two draughtsmen on Rs. 175 and Rs. 100 per month respectively for a period of one year.

The proposal was approved and the expenditure sanctioned.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR RANGOON CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 27.

An application has been submitted to the Secretary of State through the Government of India for the appointment of an Additional Judge for the Chief Court.

HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

A LARGE BUSINESS.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

VALLABHDAS MADHAVJI AND ANOTHER *v.* HARIDAS PREMJI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit arising from differences between the partners of a firm doing business until lately in Bombay under the name of Morarji Dharamsey and Co.

The partnership business started in 1897. The partners were the two plaintiffs, Vallabhdas Madhowji and Dharamsi Hemraj; the first defendant Haridas Premji, the second defendant Bai Narbadabai and two others, viz., Hirji Hemraj and Hirji Thakersey. The shares of the two plaintiffs Vallabhdas and Dharamsi were 5 and 3¼ annas respectively; the share of the first defendant Haridas was 2½ annas; of the second defendant 3½ annas; and of Hirji Hamraj and Hirji Thakersey 1 and ¾ annas respectively. The partnership business consisted of the sale and purchase of yarn, cloth, cotton and other things; it was an extensive business, the amount of the transactions running into lakhs, and the firm had shops and branches at various places, among others at Bombay, Calcutta and Behrampore. In the year 1899, the shares of the partners were re-adjusted by reducing the first plantiff's share by 1½ annas and augmenting the second plantiff's share by 1½ annas. Things went on smoothly till 1902 when the first defendant attempted to reduce the share of the second defendant and increase his own by 1½ annas. In pursuance of that attempt the first defendant while selling the accounts of the firm in the year 1907 credited himself with an anna share in the profits and credited the second defendant only with a 2 anna share in the profits. The first defendant contends that this reduction of her share was assented to by the second defendant. The second defendant, however, strenously contends that she was never told of this proposed reduction of her share in the partnership, that she never assented to it and that she did not come to know of this attempt till the year 1909. In settling the accounts of the partnership as said above the first defendant made a memorandum at the foot of the accounts of the Samvat year 1961, whereby he transferred his share in the partnership to one Khatau Morarji and to his two sons, Chaturbhuj and Dwarkadas. The plaintiffs and the second defendant concluded that this transfer was made without the consent of the other partners. On the 31st July 1909, Khatau Morarji, Chaturbhuj Haridas and Dwarkadas Haridas were induced by the plaintiffs to pass a release of their shares, if any, in the partnership, and on the 4th August 1909 the first defendant passed an assignment of all his interest in the partnership to the plantiff for a consideration of Rs. 15,000/-. It was stipulated in that assignment that the plantiffs were to take steps to have the dispute between the first defendant and second defendant as to 1½ anna share decided and if anything was obtained by the plaintiffs in respect of such disputed 1½ anna the same was to be paid to the first defendant in addition to the sum of Rs. 15,000/-. The first defendant now contends that the consideration of Rs. 15,000 mentioned in that assignment was merely nominal; and that the same was passed on the understanding that the accounts of the partnership would be made up by some independent third party and that on the accounts having been so made up, the amount rightfully found due as the share of the first defendant would be paid to him. He therefore contends that the assignment is not binding and that he is entitled to whatever may be found due to him on the accounts. The plantiffs contend that the assignment is valid and binding and that thereby the share of the first defendant passed to the plantiffs. The second defendant contends that the assignment is valid, but she says that it only transferred to the plaintiffs the profits which had already accrued to the first defendant at the date of the assignment. The second defendant further contends that the share of the first defendant in the partnership ceased after the assignment.

Hirji Thakersey died in 1904 and all parties agree that his share in the partnership ceased at his death. His minor son Purshotam is the first defendant in the present suit.

Hirji Hemraj died in the year 1907. The plaintiffs contend that on his death his two brothers Amersey and Morarji, the third and fourth defendants in the present suit were introduced as partners in his place. The third and fourth defendants contend that they were introduced as partners and say that they took part in the management of the business. The first and second defendants however deny this and contend that the share of Hirji Hemraj ceased at his death. Matubai, the widow of Hirji Hemraj and his legal representative, is the fifth defendant in the present suit.

The plaintiff pray that it may be declared who is entitled to the disputed 1½ anna share in the partnership, that the rights of plaintiffs and the defendants under the assignment of 4th August 1909 may be ascertained and that the partnership accounts, so far as necessary, may be taken.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Taraporwalla and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Bhadurji, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Desai and Mr. Mulla appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. V. P. Vaidya appeared for the 3rd and 4th defendants.

Mr. Vibhakar appeared for the 5th defendant and Mr. Dadachanji appeared for the 6th defendant.

Mr. Jardine was opening the case for the plaintiff when the Court rose for the day.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Matubhai Janiutram and Madon.

Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co. Raghavaya, Nagindas and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

For Judgment.

In Re. Ind. 20-14 Cos. Act VI. of 1882 and in Re: The Credit Bank of India Ld. (in Liqn.) Hiralal & Co. G K Mavlankar v. R. D. Sethna Payne & Co. Part Heard.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

21-14—931-10—Little & Co., Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves v. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur Bick. M R and Co.

6-14—84-13—Payne and Co Abdul Kadar Sullemanji v. Essabhai Abdulalli Kanga and S.

22-14 -129-14—Mulla and M Dewji Cooverji & Co a firm v. Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Captain and V. S. C.

10—14-547 13—Jehangir S M & H Habib Haji Moosa v. Bai Samarathbai Widow Mulji and Th.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

672-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Madhowji and anr v Haridas Premji and ors, Matubhai J and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavaya N and Co, Part heard.

720-13—Ard. H D & Co Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai widow and ors. Matu J & M Un P & P Vachha & Co Manch & N Part Heard 8-8-4.

246-13—Ard. H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant & anr. v Hari Sadashiv Khandl Ras & anr. Sabnis & G., Chetnis M & K. Part Heard. 21-8-14.

For Further Directions and costs on Special Comr's Report.

953-13—Mulji & The Shaik Usman Abdul Karim v. Gullamally Noor Mahomed Matu. J. & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr.'s Report.

759-12—Mulla and M. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and ors. v. Naswanji Mancherji Dalal, Jeh. G. & B.

Long Causes.

57-14—Madhowji K & C Jeynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm and anr Crawford B and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karmji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bhaiu Payne & Co

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mohidin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G the Poona Bank Ltd & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi. H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

667-14—Matha & Co Govind Tukaram Shiwalkar v. Vithan Ramji Arekar & ors Dastur and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

569-13—Captain and V Mangaldas Chaturbhuj v. Chimabhai Peraj & ors Mulla & Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai Widow and ors Khanderao L & M Little and Co.

167--13—Mulla and Mulla Aishabai v. Aishabai Widow & ors Sm & Co Matu J M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhai K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talakchand Harnath Motichand M. B. Chothia & D.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN CALCUTTA

ATTEMPT TO CREATE CORNER IN GRAIN AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

CALCUTTA, August 27.

In spite of measures adopted by the authorities to prevent traders from artificially raising prices of foodstuffs it is reported that attempts are being made to create a corner in grain and other foodstuffs. In Calcutta there are indications of a shortage of grain and fodder and in other directions also supplies are being artificially limited by traders in order to raise prices later on.

It is reported that in some villages in the interior, chowkidars are collecting rice ostensibly as contribution of villages to the War Fund. It is also said that a chowkidar of a village has proclaimed by beat of drum that villagers must keep separate a handful of rice every time they cook food as their contribution to the War Fund to be collected weekly by chewkidars. The attention of magistrates has been drawn to it who are taking action to stop those proceedings.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION

The following Government Resolution reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part I, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1912-13, is published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Except in the eastern tract of the Deccan, and the districts of West Khandesh and Bijapur, where owing to the late arrival of the monsoon and the capriciousness of the rainfall the crops suffered considerably, the season of 1912-13 was on the whole a good one throughout the Presidency proper. For the second year in succession the Ahmednagar district was unfortunately visited by a severe famine, and conditions in the West Khandesh and Sholapur districts and the eastern talukas of Satara were far from favourable. On the other hand, in the districts of the Northern and Southern Divisions, the crops were everywhere fair and in some tracts, notably Broach and Kanara districts, excellent. In Sind, owing to the short period of the inundation and the rapid fall of the Indus before the end of August, the season which had promised well at its outset proved to be only fairly good, but the hill tracts of the Province enjoyed a better season than usual owing to a good rainfall.

As compared with the preceding year, when the seasonal conditions throughout the Presidency were decidedly unfavourable, the statistics of the demand and collection of revenue are very satisfactory. Little difficulty was experienced in collecting not only the current year's demand but also a considerable portion of the suspended outstandings of previous years. The opening current demand for the year amounted to 324¾ lakhs as against 320¾ lakhs in 1911-12. In addition, there were 84 lakhs of suspended revenue and 3 lakhs of unauthorised arrears outstanding from the latter year. From the total of 411 lakhs it was found necessary to suspend or re-suspend 55 2/3 lakhs, while 11 1/5 lakhs were remitted, thus leaving a net demand of 345 lakhs for collection.

Out of this net demand, 341 9/10 lakhs were collected, 1 1/3 lakh was written off and 1 3/5 lakh remained unauthorisedly in arrears at the close of the year, as against a balance of unauthorized arrears amounting to 3 lakhs at the end of the preceding year. As already stated, 55 2/3 lakhs were also suspended, so that the total closing balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears amounted to 57 1/3 lakhs, which shows a satisfactory reduction of 30 lakhs as compared with the closing balance of the year 1911-12.

In Sind the year opened with a current-demand of 102¾ lakhs and an outstanding balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears from the previous year amounting to 7.13 lakhs, making in all roughly 108.13 lakhs for collection after allowing for the writing off of irrecoverable balances of Rs. 1¾ lakh on account of former years. Out of the current year's demand, which showed a satisfactory increase of 11¾ lakhs, as compared with the opening demand in 1911-12, 100 2/3 lakhs of rupees were collected, 79,000 rupees were suspended and 1.29 lakh left in arrears. Out of the balance of 7.13 lakhs of rupees outstanding at the commencement of the year, 2.86 lakhs were collected, 1¾ lakh was written off, 1.37 lakh was suspended and 1.13 lakh was still left uncollected, the year thus closing with a total balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears amounting to Rs. 4 3/5 lakhs, a reduction roughly of 2¾ lakhs as compared with the closing balance of the previous year. While the percentages of collection of the current year's demand in all the districts of the Province, except two, show a considerable improvement over the percentages reached in the year 1911-12, the collections on account of past years' arrears were not so satisfactory, four districts showing some improvement in this respect, while in the remaining three districts the percentages of collections of arrears fell considerably. This reduction, however, appears to have been due to unavoidable causes.

As compared with the year 1911-12, when owing to the adverse character of the season the demand for takavi loans in the Presidency proper was abnormal, advances under this head during the year under review were made on a very much smaller scale, totalling 25 4/5 lakhs as against 69 7/10 lakhs in that year. On the other hand, as a natural result of the extraordinary increase in the outstandings due to the large advances made in 1911-12, the demand put down for collection, and the actual sum collected were more than 100 per cent. greater than in that year. Forty-eight lakhs of rupees were put down for collection as against 23 lakhs in 1911-12 and 43½ lakhs as against 17¼ lakhs were actually collected. Of the balance of 4½ lakhs, nearly 4 lakhs (of which 2 1/3 lakhs in the Ahmednagar district alone) were suspended, and half a lakh only remained unauthorisedly in arrears as against 1 4/5 lakh at the end of the preceding year. These figures are eminently satisfactory: In Sind, advances made during the year totalled 9 lakhs, while the demand due for collection, including an opening balance of 4 2/5 lakhs, amounted to 15 lakhs. Out of this demand, 11 lakhs were actually collected, 1/10 lakh was remitted and 1 2/3 lakh suspended, leaving a closing balance of arrears amounting to 2 2/3 lakhs. The reduction in the arrears by 1¾ lakh as compared with the preceding year is satisfactory; but the Governor in Council desires to invite the attention of the Commissioner in Sind to the necessity of reducing the arrears of takavi to a more reasonable figure in all the districts of the Province, and especially in the Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah districts in each of which the unauthorised arrears outstanding at the close of the year exceeded half a lakh of rupees, a figure in excess of the total unauthorised arrears in the whole of the Presidency proper.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

August 28.

637. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

638. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending August 29th:—
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m. (Plain Clothes).
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday, Lecture at Head-Quarters at 9-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday (each week) at 7-30 a.m. until further orders. Fall in at Gymkhana.
Dress for the above parades except when otherwise notified:—Drill order with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.
Recruits "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", Companies to parade every evening at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Plain clothes.

699. Arms.—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

700. Lecture.—There will be a lecture at Head-Quarters for all Officers and N. C. Officers on Monday the 31st instant at 6-30 p.m.

701. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 7998 Vol. F. Brooks, No. 5787 Vol. W. G. Sadler, No 7999 Vol. G. Raikowsky, No. 8000 Vol. J. G. Reid, No. 8001 Vol. H. Heard-White, "B" Company.
No. 6489 Vol. D. D'Souza, No. 8002 Vol. A. C. Barrett, No. 6942 Vol. L. Hawes, No. 8003 Vol. J. Fernandes, No. 8004 Vol. J. E. Dias, No. 8005 Vol. A. Valladares, No. 8006 Vol. V. Rozzario, No. 8007 Vol. H. LaMourie, "F" Company.
No. 8008 Vol. E. J. C. Sear, No. 8009 Vol. R. D. Tibbs, No. 8010 Vol. G. T. Pender, "G" Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

August, 27.

249 Parades.—The B. E. Company will parade every Weekday evening at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m., for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

250 Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at Headquarters on week-day evening at 6-30 p.m., for Infantry drill.
Dress:—Uniform or plain Clothes.

269 Parades.—There will be no Infantry drill parade on Saturday and Sunday next.

270 Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies (except those on duty) will parade at Headquarters at 7-45 a.m. as strong as possible on Sunday morning, next the 30th instant, to proceed to Middle Ground Battery for 6" B. L. Gun drill. Members should have breakfast before coming on parade. Tiffin and Tea will be provided.
Parade will be dismissed at 7 p.m.

276 Parades.—Starting from Monday evening next and every Monday and Thursday the 20 N. C. Os. and Men detailed will parade at Head-quarters at 6-10 p.m., sharp for 15 pr. B. L. Gun drill.
Dress:—Plain clothes or Uniform Optional.

277 Strength.—The undermantioned members of the Electrical Engineer Company have been struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—
Sergeant W. J. Twiss.
Sapper A. Cronan.
Sapper F Drummond.
Sapper A. B. Greenwood.
Sapper N. P. Neilson.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer Salsette arrived in harbour early yesterday evening with the mails of the 7th instant, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Miss De Welton, Mr. Castle, Mr. C. Armstrong, Sub Lt. Angell, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Phelpott Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Chancellor, Mr. A. Predeaux, Mr. H. A. Dardanell, Mr. S Smith, Mr A P Muadmeace, Mr. W. G. Ley, Predeaux, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. M. Leslie, Mr. R. Miller, Mrs. R. Elmes, Sergt. and Mrs. Rushtom, Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. W. Hartley, Lt.-Genl. Scallon, Com. Limusden, Mr S W Dunn, Mr W. Amor, Mr. A. Halman, Mr. J. W. Allchin, Mr. L. B Boulard, Mr. C. E. Lowas, Mr. W. G. Malder, Mr F C Martin, Peavarden, Mr. T Murray, Mr. W. Pryor, Mr. R. D. Revers, Mr C Woods, Mr S H Spurlin, Mr. F C Reddnog, Mrs. W Bowen, Mr. J H Simpson, Mr E R Logan, Col. C Macnat, Mr. A E Jones, Mr S Cooke, Mr R N Pitcaun, Revd W L P Shaw, Col. C Prescott Decie, Mr. O. Shaughuessy, Mr. E Sion, Capt. E G Dunn, Maj. Holdietch, Major G. Gouringe, Major H P Brown, Brig. G. Doffie, Major Muspratt, Col. H. J Barratt, Major Gen. Cookson, Capt. Daniell, Major-Gen. Broome, Major G. Banbury, Lt.-Gen. Speranya, Lt.-Col. Britten, Lt.-Col. Brown, Lt.-Col. McGeorge, Col. G W Palin, Lt.-Col. Pollard, Rev. Darley, Major F Forteath, Major L Fox, Major Lulingshrie, Major Sanders, Major Robinson, Major Thomas Mr Smith, Col. Woodyatt, Capt. Bypel, Lt. Bacon, Capt. H. Borwell. Miss A C Bell, Mr C. J. Etton, Mr. F Lonelly, Mr. and Mrs. Parrish, Mr Sheppard, Lt.-Col. Rosling, Mr. Woor Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Parrott and child, Mrs. Miss Tweddell, Lt. P. McCarghy, Mr. C E Brefan, Mr. Ferguson, Capt. G Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Gourlay. Maid, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. and Miss Demsford, Mr. E. Bridle, Mr. E. Burton, Capt. Coll. Reese, Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr J W Knox, Mr N S Korvay, Miss de Walton, Mr. Sunnies, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Springham, Ayah of Graham, Capt. Pemberton, Mr. Sheppo, Mrs. A. Gall, Capt. J. Sanorea, Mr. C. L. Achleford, D. E. W. Cresser, Lt-Col. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Jacharias, Mr. G. A. Saw, Mr. and Mrs. Kapadia, Mr. S. M. Kanga, Mr P R Mehta, Dr. and Mrs. Hormusji, Mr. B McCreary. Mr. Allbless, Mr. and Mrs. Vadala, Rev. and Mrs. Deykstra, Mr. Weeks, Mr B K M Raw, Nat, Sett, Mr. Speers, Mr. Silver, Miss Pasue, Mr. J Soloman Mr Charles, Mr. D. Grain, Dr. J. Webster, Mr. Kennedy, Rev. Swaldell, Mr E Burt, Mr. R C Fry, Mr. A. W. Davidson, Mr. Culloch, Mr and Mrs Callon, Mr A G Joolives, Sergt. Punny, Mr. A Course, Mr C Young, Sergt. Martin, Mr. H G Waltner, Madame Cecil, Mr C Powell, Mrs Buxton, Mrs. Lee and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Pandolfe, Mr. R Whitehead, Mr C S Williams, M. Gonsalves, M M Hambray, Mr C A Cotton.

THE ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Attention is drawn to an advertisement in another column stating that the Alexandra Dock is reserved for public purposes. Except officers and troops in uniform and employees of the Port Trust in Port Trust uniform, no one will be allowed to enter the dock area without a pass.

THE STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.

Rev. Dr. Scott will deliver a public lecture to-morrow in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon at 6-15 p.m., on "Romanticism in Literature." The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward has kindly consented to preside. On Sunday the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m., at their respective places. The Senior Class will be taken by Rev. Dr. Scott and the Junior by Mr. K. J. Dubash.

PROF. CUTHBERT'S "AT HOME."

Prof. J. R. Cuthbert of Wilson College gave his annual "At Home" to his former pupils last Tuesday evening when in response to his invitation a large number of old boys were present at his residence, Scottish Mission Settlement, Gowalia Tank Road. Various sorts of entertainments, such as parlour games, tricks, songs etc., enlivened the evening's programme.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd August, 1914:—Bombay City 16, Ahmedabad District 2, Surat District 1, Thana District 11, Nasik District 32, Poona District 81. Satara District 12, Kolaba District 3, Belgaum Distrit 35, Dharwar District 37, Kanara District 1, Kathiawar Agency 27, Cutch State 5, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 70, Surat Agency 2. Total 335.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or small-pox were registered in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. There were, however, 7 attacks and 6 deaths from cholera reported in the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 90, as compared with 89 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 105 of 1912. On Wednesday altogether 1,473 rats were caught in various parts of the City, out of which only 7 were found to be plague-infected. Three of these latter rats were contributed by B. Ward, three by E. Ward and one by C. Ward.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

There was only one new turn at the Gaiety Theatre last night, but that turn was a really excellent one. It was provided by an Australian who calls himself Bellora, and consisted of a series of imitations of birds and animals, wonderfully cleverly done. Many of the birds he imitated were quite strange to us in India, but when he gave a representation of the Indian talking *maiyna* he was on familiar ground. It was an excellent imitation. He also gave imitations of sounds to be heard in the streets, which were quite clever.

Miss Vera Rochdale sang charmingly again, and concluded her turn with a very clever dance; Russell Carr introduced a coster figure instead of his soldier Tommy, but his patter was not quite so smart as last week; and the Malagas introduced several new and excellently-executed dances.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

UNQUALIFIED APOLOGY BY AN EDITOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, the matter came up for arguments, in which a notice had been issued at the instance of Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Medical Secretary to the Zoroastrian Conference, against Nusserwanji Framji Bilimoria, editor of an Anglo-Gujerati periodical called the "Cherag," and Naoroji N. Bilimoria, printer of the journal, calling upon them to show cause why process should not be issued against them on a charge of defamation. Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, and Mr. Maneckshaw Mehta, pleader, appeared in support of the notices while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared to show cause.

The charge was in respect of two articles published in the "Cherag" on the subject of the Medical Inspection of School-children, undertaken by the Zoroastrian Conference.

Mr. Madon stated the case had been compounded on the respondents passing a written apology to the complainant.

Mr. Kanuga said that that was so.

Mr. Madon then read the letter of apology in Court. In the course of it the respondents said they unreservedly handed this letter expressing their unqualified regret and apology. The respondents further extremely regretted that they had made suggestions derogatory to the reputation of the medical committee of the Zoroastrian Conference. They undertook not to publish hereafter in their journal any statement that might in any way disparage the medical inspection scheme of the Zoroastrian Conference, or suggest doubts about the motives of those who were connected with it. They finally undertook to pay the complainant all the expenses which he had incurred in connection with this case.

His Lordship marked the case "compounded."

The annual meeting of the Bengal Punjab Rifle Association at Meerut will not take place this year.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

A MAURITIUS MAN AT THE DOCKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Fernad Briganguon, a native of Mauritius, with criminal trespass.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday evening the accused was arrested while loitering about in the prohibited area at Alexandra Dock.

The accused pleaded guilty. He said he went there as usual for a smoke, and did not know he was on prohibited ground. There was nothing to show that the place was not open to the public. There was no sentry placed there on guard. He was a British subject and an ex-soldier.

Inspector Gough said a notification, stating that certain places in the docks were closed against public use, had been posted at every entrance to the docks, where there was also a military guard. He produced the notification.

Sergeant John Shortland, of the Sherwood Foresters, one of the guards placed at the Alexandra Dock, said the accused made a very insolent reply on his (the witness') asking him what he was doing there.

His Worship inquired if there was anything to show guilty knowledge on the part of the accused, or that he was a spy.

Inspector Gough said accused was a British subject.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Sergeant Shortland, who was near the witness-box when the accused was fined, complained to his Worship that the accused called him a liar in insulting words as he was passing by him.

His Worship asked him to apply for a summons.

The application was made, which was granted, and the case was taken up.

Sergeant J. M. Walker, of the Bombay Police Force, deposed having heard the accused utter the words complained of.

The accused admitted having used the words while he was in a temper.

His Worship framed a charge of insult.

His worship asked the complainant if he was willing to accept an expression of regret from the accused, to which the complainant replied in the negative.

His worship fined the accused Rs. 5, and on his application, granted him time till the 5th September, to pay the fines, on his entering into a bond for Rs. 50.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaiz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Sykes charged a postal peon, named Bala Babaji, with the theft of currency notes for Rs. 120 from a registered letter. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused delivered a registered letter to the addressee. The latter received the letter and signed the receipt, but on opening the letter he found that the envelope contained currency notes for Rs. 40 only, instead of for Rs. 160. Information was given to the police, and the accused was arrested. No notes were found on him.

The defence was that the letter had passed through several hands in the Post Office before it came into the accused's hands. The accused delivered it to the addressee in the same condition that he had received it.

The accused was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Haji Mahomed Azmatullakhan with cheating one Musaji Kaderbhoy in respect of Rs. 1,100. Messrs. N. N. Saher and R. S. Pandit, barristers-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in a suit in the High Court, Musaji was examined as a witness, and subsequently a warrant was issued against him on a charge of forgery and perjury. Musaji fled to Rampur, and, it was alleged, the accused induced him to part with Rs. 1,100 saying he required that sum to give to certain officials to get him (Musaji) discharged.

These officials were examined yesterday. They denied having received any sum from the accused.

The further hearing was adjourned.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged one Joseph Michael Morris, a clerk and godown keeper in the employ of Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., of Apollo Street, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 85-14.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, though he was not authorised to do so, collected the sum from Mr. B. F. Madon, of the Britannia Bar, on the 30th July. He said he had paid the sum to another clerk but enquiries made by Mr. F. Somerville, manager of the firm, showed that the accused had not paid the money into the office but had misappropriated it to his own use.

The accused was convicted, and, as there were four previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and was further ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for a period of three years, after his release from jail.

DEATH OF THE HON. RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, August 27.

The sudden death took place last evening of the Hon. Sri Ram Rai Bahadur when he was presiding at a meeting here of the Kayasth Pathshala for the purpose of raising funds for the Pathshala at Allahabad. Shortly after delivering his speech he was taken ill and he went outside the hall where he fainted and expired within ten minutes, death being due to heart failure. His remains have been conveyed to Ajodhia for cremation. The Courts have been closed out of respect to his memory.

The Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., K.I.H., whose sudden death at Lucknow is just reported, belonged to a family one of whose ancestors, Raja Balkaran Das Saheb, having incurred the displeasure of the King of Delhi, came to Oudh to seek his fortune. One of his descendants, Dewan Fakir Chand Saheb rose to the high office of Dewan of the Royal Treasury during Nawab Saadat Ali Khan's rule as Nawab Wazir of Oudh. His eldest son, Roshan Lal, held the same office. Dewan Roshan Lal's younger brother, Bakshi Badri Nath, held the office of paymaster to the King's forces in Oudh; while his son Lachhman Prasad held the post of Chakladar for a time. After Dewan Roshan Lal's death his second son Anant Ram, held the office of Dewan, which post he filled till 1850. Dewan Roshan Lal's youngest son Ganga Prasad, a Persian scholar and poet, held other offices, and received the title of Raja from Wajid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh. During the Mutiny Dewan Anant Ram was of great service to the British, and rescued several English ladies and gentlemen. In recognition of his services he received the taluka of Rasulpur, in Fyzabad District, at the Darbar of 1859. At the Imperial Assemblage in 1877 a certificate of honour was presented to Dewan Anant Ram for his distinguished loyalty during 1857-58. He died in 1882, and was succeeded by his son, the late Dewan Mewa Ram, who died in April 1892. His eldest son Sri Ram succeeded him. After having received the rudiments of education at home Sri Ram went to Canning College, Lucknow, where he was one of the most brilliant students of his time, and gained the esteem of his preceptors by his application and his abilities. He graduated from the Calcutta University, getting his B.A., degree in 1875, M.A. in 1876 and B.L. in 1877. He soon made his reputation as an advocate of the highest order, and was offered the appointment of Extra-Assistant Commissioner by the Government in 1879. He declined the honour and continued his practice at the law courts. In 1884 he was appointed Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader for Oudh, which office he filled with conspicuous ability till 1896; his knowledge of law was profound and his grasp of the cases in which he was engaged was exceptional. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur also found time to devote himself to civic duties and had been a member of the Lucknow Municipality since 1884; he was its Vice-Chairman for twenty-two years. He took a prominent part in carrying out the water-works scheme, and his services to the city were acknowledged by Sir Antony MacDonnell, who wrote in high eulogistic terms. In the year 1893 Rai Sri Ram was appointed to the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, and in the same year he received the title of Rai Bahadur. He was a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council from 1900 to 1906—his services on that body were rewarded with the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1906. Rai Sri Ram was a fellow of the Allahabad University from 1894 to 1904, and always displayed great interest in educational movements. He was a member of a large number of committees and public institutions, and took much interest in all that concerned the welfare of the public. He presided over the Kayastha Conference held in Benares in 1894. He built and endowed the "Sri Ram Hospital" a first class institution for indoor and outdoor relief at Ajodhya in April 1911. His Honour Sir John Hewett opened the "Sri Ram Industrial Orphanage" at Lucknow, in which orphans are fed, clothed, educated and taught a trade, irrespective of religion, caste or nationality at the expense of the Rai Bahadur. Besides these works of public utility Rai Sri Ram Bahadur built a magnificent temple at Ajodhya. The Rai Bahadur was 69 years old at the time of his death.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The following Press communique was issued from the Account-General's Office, Bombay, yesterday:—

A notice is being issued to-day simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 3rd September 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard Time, on Thursday, the 3rd September 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard Time, on the same day.

The "Madras Mail" announces the death of Mr. James Short one of the leading citizens of Madras and one of the oldest practising solicitors in the Madras High Court, news of which was received to-day from England.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

RESUMED DELIBERATIONS.

DEBT REDEMPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 27.

The Provincial Co-operative Conference resumed its deliberations to-day, the Hon. Mr. Pattani presiding in the temporary absence of the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb. The business to-day consisted of the presentation of Reports of the Select Committees appointed yesterday to discuss and report on certain papers. Mr. G. K. Deodhar's paper on debt redemption among urban labouring classes in Bombay and other towns formed the subject of a lengthly Report the Committee framing the following resolution:—

The Committee submits the following resolution for acceptance of the Conference: That this conference approves of lines of work mentioned in Mr. Deodhar's paper and recommend Government to grant to the Bombay Debt Redemption Committee for the period of three years a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 per annum, equal in amount to that subscribed by individual members and societies for the purpose of properly carrying on the educational and inspection work in these societies, as well as societies to be started hereafter.

To this Mr. Chitale proposed a rider to the effect that similar debt redemption societies be allowed in Bombay and districts wherever it was found practicable. The resolution and the rider were both accepted.

Reports on debt redemption among agricultural classes, Cattle Insurance, a paper on warping and yarn pupply by Mr. W. T. Pomefret, and one on fodder storage were accepted and recorded.

Mr. W. M. Smart, I.C.S., then presented the Report of the committee on the organisation of co-operative dairy farming, whose recommendations included the following:—

"The Committee considers that suitable localities for starting co-operative dairy societies should be found by the Agricultural Department and the suitability of each locality for the production of milk and marketing of milk products should be reported on separately and recommends that in order to encourage co-operative dairy societies Government be moved to extend the existing system of loans to weavers and seed societies to the dairy societies. It was its opinion that the aid given by municipalities should take the form of provision of sanitary accommodation and supervision. The Local Boards should be asked to purchase and hand over specially selected bulls to the societies which should contribute part of the purchase price and be responsible for their maintenance.

Several other interesting papers on subjects containing the suggestions for the furtherance of the co-operative movement were then read and recorded.

On conclusion of the programme Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman in seconding which the Chief of Ichalkaranji coupled the name of the Hon. Mr. Pattani who had presided during the absence of Sir Richard Lamb.

In replying the Chairman thanked the conference and said he would also like to associate himself the expression of the praise for the service of the Registrar. Continuing he said that they had got through a long agenda in good time and had a year before them in which to carry out many useful suggestions. They had resolved to start a movement in co-operative dairy farming which in itself was a big work and the speaker then went on to touch on different useful schemes which the honorary organisers would give effect to and added a word on the usefulness of the meeting to discuss such matters. The Chairman then thanked all those who had taken the trouble to attend as also those who had contributed. He felt sure wishes for the success of the British arms in a righteous cause which had been expressed by the Chief of Ichalkaranji were shared by all present, as well as by the Presidency as a whole. It was a big undertaking for England but they were perfectly confident of ultimate success. In conclusion he wished members of the conference goodbye adding that next year this time he would have retired.

As Sir Richard Lamb left the members rose and accorded him three cheers adding three hearty cheers for his Majesty the King-Emperor.

This concluded the proceedings of the conference.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

A special meeting of the ladies connected with the the Anglo-Indian Empire League, has been summoned for Saturday evening next at Messrs. Payne & Co's Offices., 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 6 o'clock to organise a centre of the members of the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities to assist in the work of the Bombay Women's Branch of the Presidency War Relief Fund.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

ARGUMENTS RESUMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 27.

Arguments in the Delhi Conspiracy Case being resumed to-day, Mr. Ross Alston continuing the prosecution case said, that the defence had brought no evidence to shew that Dina Nath wished to damage Balraj, Balmokand, and Khusi Ram. They all three protested their entire ignorance of him, but the counsel asked of this was correct. Was it likely that he would want to domage them? Balraj and that Dina Nath did not like his father Hansraj that any reason, asked counsel, why he should want to hang three students two of whom had nothing to do with Hansraj? Counsel also dealt with many of the exhibits repudiating Mr. Norton's statements as to their authenticity.

The Court then rose for the day.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

H. H. THE JAM SAHIB TO PLAY.

A very interesting fixture comes off to-day on the Esplanade, when the Bombay Gymkhana meet a team from Kathiawar. The Gymkhana team includes H. L. Simms, the Sussex amateur, and F. J. Clarke, a Presidency vetern; while the visitors include H. H. the Jam Saheb, Mr. H. Cheetham, the well-known Presidency cricketer, and Mr. Oghand Shunker, who has, more than once, played for the Hindus in international matches. It is a long time since the cricketing public of Bombay have had an opportunity of seeing the famous "Ranji" play. The following will play for the Gymkhana: Messrs. Simms, Hurlbutt, Clarke, Rennick, Begbie, Trenchall, Goodyear, Marrs, Wagstaff, Medley, and another.

QUADRAGULAR CRICKET.

THE HINDU TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was much surprised to read the names of Hindoo players in your columns last week; I think, your reporter was misinformed. For, he puts the names of Mr. Shivram and Ganpat, who are in very good form this year in the reserve, while the names of Mr. Dalvi and Mr. Kantak appear in the list of players. I was still more surprised to read that the Hindoo team is the strongest with such men as Messrs. Kantak and Dalvi. In the first place the Hindoo team has got no good bowler this year. Mr. Rana is not in good form. I do not understand why the name of Mr. Erasha is not taken into consideration. He is in excellent form this year both in batting and in bowling; and regarding his fielding there are no two opinions. The rains are almost over; so the Bombay Gymkhana ground will suit him. But the difficulty is that he has got no supporter in the selection committee. I think the following players should be selected: Messrs. Pai, Vithal, Ganpat, Baloo, Shivram, Choonilal, Diveker, Deodher, Sampre, Joshi and Erasha; Dalvi and Talpade in the reserve. This is the best team possible, if the selection committee do not show favour to their own favourite players.—Yours etc.,

K. R. GOKHALE.

Bombay, August 26.

FINANCING THE JUTE CROP.

EXPORTS GENERALLY GLOOMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

In spite of difficulties with regard to obtaining tonnage for export an easier feeling prevails respecting the jute crop and its purchase in sufficient qpantities by the mails to enable ryots to market their crop at prices which will prevent actual loss. It is believed that the banks are preparing scheme to finance the large stock of unsold material which the people are accumulating so as to enable the mills to continue running. On the other hand many exports continue gloomy.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE RYOT.

"Capital" to-day gives prominence to a letter from an "Observer" who has just returned from a tour of the Bengal jute districts. This correspondent writes:—

"In Southern Bengal a considerable deterioration in jute has already set in from the crop being over-ripe and this process is going on daily. Everywhere you are met with the same remark that there is no demand so why should we pay to cut the crop. We cannot sell. Government have only got to assure the ryot that they will see to the sale. If you can secure for the ryot Rs. 8 per maund he will be getting as much as he got last year. If advantage were taken of the present opportunity it would permanently benefit the ryot, as you might eliminate malign influence of the middleman. Government should ask the Jute Associations to put them in possession of their wants and they should at once circulate the information in every village in southern Bengal where jute is grown. The matter is dreadfully urgent as reports of an upsetting nature are everywhere being circulated. It will scarcely be possible to get buyers for some considerable time; so there is no risk. I see no necessity to assist the jute industry financially, but a little assistance in arrangements is most urgently necessary and should not be delayed a day. It is not a matter of resolutions but setting in motion of all Government machinery to avoid a catastrophe. I hear that the Agricultural Department have been pretending to do something, this should be immediately stopped. Every collector should be held personally responsible for the successful exploiting of his own district.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on 27th August 1914, at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Total
		£	£	£	£
Total amount of tenders received.	Bill	96,000	40,000	45,000	181,000
	Telegraphic Transfers..	107,000	200,000	50,00	357,000
				Total	538,000
Total amount accepted.	Bills	96,000	40,000	45,000	181 000
	Telegraphic Transfers..	107,000	200,000	50,000	357,000
					538,000

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All subscriptions for "The Bombay Chronicle" are payable strictly in advance. Intending subscribers who desire to pay by V.P.P. are supplied with an initial copy V.P.P. but, in such case, the regular supply cannot be commenced before receipt of remittance. Those who wish to obviate the delay thus involved are advised, therefore, to remit their subscriptions in advance either by Money Order or cheques on the local banks.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, August 28, 1914.

ITALY'S POSITION.

In a letter published yesterday, an Italian correspondent attempted to explain and justified the position of Italy in the present war. We agree with the main points of his letter wherein he declares that Italy's neutrality does not in any way militate against the spirit of the Triple Alliance, the scope of the Alliance being the maintenance of what our correspondent calls the territorial *status quo*. As we have said ourselves on a previous occasion, no member of the Triple Alliance is bound to give armed assistance in any war of aggression which another member may declare against any Power or be engaged in. In the case of the present war, moreover, the sympathies of the entire Italian people, so far as can be gauged, are decidedly against the Germanic combination against France and Britain. Indeed, so strong are these sympathies stated to be at this juncture, that we had a Reuter telegram the other day that Italy's armed intervention in favour of the Allies was only a matter of days. Moreover, the studied diplomatic insult offered to Italy by Austria-Hungary in the matter of the ultimatum to Austria, and by Germany in that of communications to Russia and France just before the outbreak of war, of which ultimatum and communications Italy was not kept informed, has considerably added to the intensity of the popular feeling against Austria and Germany. With the former particularly, Italy has since the Balkan War, had several causes for serious dissatisfaction. Apart from the Austrian attitude towards Italy in regard to Tripoli and the question of a naval base on the Adriatic; the relations between the respective Governments and peoples have, as frequently pointed out in these columns, latterly grown the reverse of cordial, not only because the Hapsburg Monarchy is conservative, Catholic, aristocratic, and can, therefore, have but slight sympathy with a rival nation which is becoming radical, anti-religious and democratic, but also because in the new order of things in Italy introduced by Signor Giolotti's reforms the national tendency to fraternise with the French has found fuller expression than heretofore.

Signor Giolotti's political ideas have never been rigid. They have moved with the times and changed with cricumstances. He has always shown himself highly susceptible to public opinion and eager to voice it before it becomes public agitation. His faith in democracy has become robust, and there is ample evidence that the sheet-anchor of that faith it not wrought entirely of political expediency. He is in fact the principal exponent of active Liberalism in Italy and one of the most powerful parliamentary leaders of the present time. His greatest achievement, so far, has been the addition of over five million new voters, his Reform Bill raising the number of the electorate to over eight million and a half. In this way Italy's journey towards the democratic goal has been astonishingly rapid. In 1874 there were but 571,940 persons all told in the realm who were qualified to vote. To-day it possesses almost universal suffrage. Signor Giolotti enfranchised every male citizen from the age of thirty unconditionally, and from the age of twenty-one if he can read and write, or if he had served in the army. Thus experience acquired during military service, or by instruction at school, or in the course of nine additional years of life, entitles the adult male to his fractional share of the Government of his country, the most striking feature of Italian politics at present being its vitality, and the fact is beyond question that Italy, since her provinces became united, has supplied convincing proofs of her soundness and adaptability. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that such a Power, with special ambitions of her own, will be content to stand still and watch the course of cataclysmic events all around her,—events, as she fully realises, fraught with tremendous possibilities to her own future position in Europe. If Italy be drawn into the conflict against Germany and Austria-Hungary, she will be able to put twelve Army Corps in the field. The general staff is highly trained and efficient, and the army has had recent experience of active service conditions. The majority of these twelve Corps would probably be employed against Austria, but if a portion were detached *via* Turin to Belfort, they would be of immense assistance to the French right flank, in resisting the German invasion.

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND IN A NEW LIGHT.

Count von Lutzow, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome, contributes an article to the August number of the "National Review" on the Sarajevo Tragedy and incidentally on the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand. At the time when the Count penned these illuminating lines, the full consequences of that lamented tragedy had not yet broken upon the world, and the writer questions what would be its influence on European diplomacy. To-day Count Lutzow like the rest of us has been rudely enlightened and the prophetic part of his ably written article is already a dusty subject! But we must acknowledge that the ex-Ambassador certainly presents his subject, the late Archduke, in a somewhat surprising light. We have been accustomed to think of the late Austrian Heir as a relentless militarist, standing at the head of a party ever ready to draw the blade and rush at,—preferably the Slavs. We have associated him in our minds, with a policy of ceaseless repression of these peoples and were wont to think of his dislike of them as the one link which bound him to the Kaiser, of whose overbearing ways he was often impatient, and whose power he felt to constantly overshadow him from Berlin. Count Henry Lutzow observes: "It is a curious irony of fate that the bombs which lined the passage of the ill-fated heir to the throne throughout the streets of Sarajevo should be of Servian make and manufactured by the Royal Servian Military Arsenal of Kragujevatz; when it can scarcely be considered a secret that their intended victim was ever in favour of combating Servian irredentism, not by the well-worn methods of police repression, but by extending and favouring the influence of the Serb element in Bosnia, by endeavouring to remove all causes of complaint and every semblance of inequality of treatment." Continuing on the theme of popular feeling at the time of the annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia, Count Lutzow writes: "The martial spirit of the Empire was thoroughly aroused and was straining at the leash, which with difficulty restrained it; it was evident to one and all that the much discussed so-called "punitive-expedition" would have entailed a minimum of risk military or political; and yet the word was not spoken because the heir to the throne prevailed upon the venerable Emperor to use forbearance once more." We confess that the picture of the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand in the guise of a peace-maker restraining the hostile passions of a proverbially pacific monarch is one which we find it difficult to accept. Count Henry Lutzow is a successful member of the Austrian Diplomatic Service, and as such a member of the exclusive Viennese Court set. The former trains him to utter truths in a respectably deceptive form, while the latter constrains him to defend one, who, owing to the age of the Emperor was the *de facto* head of affairs. But for the world the fact remains painfully obvious.

"That the evil that men do live after them
The good is oft interred with their bones."

And the Archduke appears in the role of one, who in his life stood for war, and who in death bequeathed it to the world as a legacy. The end which he intended to defeat has defeated Austria and brought her in collision with two States, England and France, for both of which the late Prince had a profound respect and no small liking. Above all Austria has made herself more than ever the bete-noir of the Slavs, who form a majority in her population and on whose questionable loyalty the Hapsburg Crown depends. The policy of the late Archduke was born to be defeated, and his pursuance of it can only be traced to that impetuosity, which so often brought him into conflict with the High Officers of the Dual Monarchy and which to-day leads her to the verge of disruption and ruin.

Notes of the Day

The War's Progress.

Yesterday's wires showed that the enemy had scored an advantage which to be turned to any intrinsic strategic value required to be immediately followed up by a successful advance. This has not taken place and hence from the tactical point of view, the Germans have lost their advantage. The attempted German onslaughts on the Southern French Frontier have been repulsed,—that is to say in a line stretching from Nancy to Belfort, the whole of the enemy's extensive front has been driven back and is in danger of a southern flank attack by the French who have for some days been in occupation of Mulhausen and Altkirch in Upper Alsace. We also learn that in the North the Prussians attempted a raid on the British lines, but one column headed off by the French, before it got to Lille, and another was ambushed, our Allies' artillery doing terrible work. The enemy's tactics is evidently to march towards Paris by two distinct lines, viz., the line of Roubaix, Lille, Beauvais, and the line by Nancy, Bon-le-Duc and Melun. Both advances have been stopped and, moreover, while Germany has established no base in French territory, the Army of the Republic is already in a semi-fortified position in Southern Alsace.

Germany's Gamble.

An item of news of great importance is the report coming from a Dutch war correspondent, who has just arrived at Amsterdam, to the effect that the East Prussian frontier has been denuded of its troops, who have been drafted for action against the French in the West. This is significant, inasmuch as it shows that no reinforcements are available for the Belgo-French Frontier. It is clear that the Germans are staking everything on the success of the invasion of France. One of the later telegrams yesterday states that the Germans are "advancing headlong," regardless of their lines of communication. If this be the case, the further they are drawn from their base the more precarious their position, and the more deadly and decisive will be their defeat when it comes. They are leaving all sorts of possibilities in their rear. It is hardly necessary to point out what opportunities Antwerp may presently possess, with its land face to the enemy and its sea face open to the receipt of supplies,—and, possibly, reinforcements. Rather a significant telegram is that to the effect that non-combatants have been ordered to leave Dunkirk. It seems hardly possible that the Germans can contemplate an attack here, seeing that any effective occupation would be impossible, owing to the danger to which the occupying force would be exposed from the sea.

The Russian Advance.

Gumbinnen an important and heavily fortified town,—72 miles E. of Koenigsberg,—has fallen, the enemy retiring on the latter place. From here to Danzic the Russians will find no obstacle save the numerous marshes which fill this part of Prussia, If Danzic be the destination of the Russians, it is possible that there may be naval co-operation. The motive for advancing in a westerly direction instead of south to Berlin is obvious. Once Danzic is surrounded on the South, Posen cannot be reinforced, and this camp being only 60 miles from the Russian-Polish frontier, a descent from the north and the east, could be made simultaneously. There is one important point to remember. If the Russian Army works to the south of Koenigsberg and Danzic, parallel with the coast, these two fortresses can be easily starved out. To-day's telegrams show that the Russian advance has now seriously commenced and the interest which has hitherto been concentrated chiefly on the Franco-Belgian frontier, will have to be divided with our Allies in East Prussia.

No Mail Newspapers.

Seldom if ever, have people in India looked forward with more interest to receiving the mail papers than this week. The mail left London on August 7th, four days after the declaration of war by Britain on Germany, and excellent though Reuter's service has been describing the events leading up to that declaration and immediately following it, everyone was anxious to read the full accounts of the happenings during what will probably be known in the future as the most momentous week in history. This being so, it is doubly unfortunate that the mail papers have not arrived. The mail officer at Aden was informed by those responsible for the mails on the Mooltan that the paper mail was very late, and it is understood that only isolated newspapers have come on. At any rate, the bundles addressed to this office have not arrived. A fortnight or so ago the Presidency Postmaster of Bombay received a cable from the General Post Office in London stating that mails would be sent by the Mooltan leaving on August 7th and also by the Nankin sailing on the 9th but at the local office of the P. and O. Company nothing is known of the sailing of the Nankin. If she did sail on the 9th she should be here in a few days and we must live in hopes that she will be.

Bombay Jails Scandal.

A few days ago we had occasion to comment on certain grave features of jail administration in the Presidency, as revealed in the Jail Department Report for last year. We drew attention chiefly to the terrible conditions under which prisoners were compelled to live and do hard labour in the Sind Gang Prison, and to sentences of flogging which appeared to be commonly resorted to in certain jails on prisoners for trumpery offences. In the Government resolution in the Report which appears elsewhere to-day, we are surprised to note the omission of any reference whatever to these matters although the Government has not failed to impress upon magistrates the desirability of having recourse to the First Offenders' section of the Criminal Procedure Code with regard to the treatment of juvenile offenders. With the treatment, when before magistrates or in custody, the Jail Department has nothing whatever to do, and it was not necessary for the Government to incuporate for the remarks on this subject in a resolution on a Report of jail administration. But it is amazing that a Report of this character can have passed through the Secretariat and can have been the subject of a Government resolution without these distressing revelations having been considered worthy of a single word of comment.

An Indian Militia.

In reference to the question of Indians as Volunteers for active service abroad it is of much interest to recall what was said some years ago by a distinguished Punjab civilian, now retired, Mr. S. S. Thorburn in the pages of the well-known Bombay periodical "East and West." Mr. Thoburn was of opinion that England would not be able in a crisis to spare more than forty to fifty thousand foreign soldiers as special reinforcements to India, and, even if conscription were to be adopted in England, the small Home army would hardly be able to contribute largely for the defence of India. He quoted expert opinion to prove that the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Punjabis, Rajputs and Pathans would make excellent fighting material for an Indian Militia, although he made some cynical remarks about "urban intellectuals" and Bengalis, which, doubtless, he must regret to-day in view of the test, which Bengalis have just cheerfully offered to undergo.

Splendid Material.

Mr. Thoburn proceeded to say:—

Only a few months ago Sir Ian Hamilton in his scrap book on the first part of the Russo-Japanese War, recorded: 'Every thinking soldier who has served on our recent Indian campaigns is aware that for the requirements of such operations, a good Sikh, Pathan or Gurkha battalion is more generally serviceable than British battalion.' In the next page, he wrote: 'Why, there is material in the North of India, and in Nepal sufficient and fit, under good leadership, to shake the artificial society of Europe to its foundation.'

This splendid material, which is at the Service of the Empire, should undoubtedly be utilised, it being certain to prove a valuable addition of at least two million soldiers to the magnificent "reserves" of which Lord Kitchener spoke on Wednesday in the Lords.

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLHABAD, Aug. 27.

Lady Meston has consented to be President of the Ladies' Association for the United Provinces which was formed at the meeting of ladies at Government House, Naini Tal, on Wednesday, for the purpose of providing comforts for troops on active service.

Local branches are to be formed all over the provinces and the general management of the work is to be in the hands of an executive committee at Allahabad consisting of Mrs. Farrad, as Chairman, Lady Richards, Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. Mohanlal Nehru, Mrs. Ross Alston and Mrs. Chesney.

TERRIFIC ATTACKS ON BRITISH IN LATE BATTLE.

PICK OF GERMAN ARMY ENGAGED.

REPELLED WITH TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER,

NOT AN INCH OF GROUND LOST.

SURRENDER OF TOGOLAND.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING LIKE A FLOOD.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.

The fighting round Mons in which the British troops were engaged seems to have been exceptionally severe. The pick of the German Army are said to have been hurled against the British with terrific onslaughts, and which were repelled with terrible slaughter. The British troops never lost an inch of ground.

Reports in circulation to the effect that Lille, Roubaix and other towns have been occupied, are contradicted.

The Russians rely on the Allies holding out pending their advance, which is described at St. Petersburg as coming on like a flood. The Austrians have been driven back beyond the river Slotalypa, and in East Prussia the Russians have occupied the railway station of Rothfleiss.

A Dutch war correspondent who has traversed East Prussia was thunder-struck when he heard of the fall of Gumbinnen, as the German trenches were of tremendous strength. He also stated that owing to all the available troops being engaged in the west, the Germans are not not strong enough to fight a big battle with the Russians.

The French Ministry has resigned and a national defence Cabinet formed.

The Colonial office announces the unconditional surrender of Togoland.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WESTERN THEATRE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

Accounts which have appeared in the papers of the fighting round Mons indicate that the British troops were stationed on the French left.

The Prussians seem to have fought with reckless bravery, hurling themselves again and again at the British lines which repelled them every time with frightful slaughter.

The finest troops of the German Army appear to have been selected for the attack against the British lines, but regiment after regiment was thrown back with appalling losses.

The Germans were never able to stand up against the British bayonet charges. From Saturday morning to Monday night the British maintained their ground, never receding an inch despite tremendous onslaughts.

BATTLE OF MONS.

ESTIMATED BRITISH LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 12-25 p.m.

It is stated that the British losses at the Battle of Mons amounted only to three per cent of the total number of troops engaged.

With regard to this it is pointed out, that the percentage is far lower than that of the losses of important battles of the South African campaign, where the losses ranged from six to twenty-four per cent.

ENGLISH LINES RAIDED.

GERMAN CAVALRY CORPS REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 5-30 a.m.

According to much-censored Paris messages to the "Daily Mail" and "Daily Telegraph," the German corps in three columns has made a threatening raid against the English lines of communication, but has been successfully repulsed.

One column was headed off by the French before it got to Lille and fell back, being finally put to flight.

The second and largest cavalry column was ambushed in a wood by French artillery and almost completely destroyed. It is not known whether the third column has been encountered yet.

This is probably what has given rise to a report from Ostend that Lille and other towns had been occupied.

In any case, it seems probable that the **French have decided to regard Lille and** other towns as not defended.

FALSE REPORT.

LILLE AND OTHER TOWNS NOT OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 11-35, a.m.

Reports which have been in circulation to the effect that Lille, Roubaix and other towns have been occupied are not true.

A French official communique announces that in the north, the French and British forces have been slightly drawn back.

BELGIAN OPERATIONS SUCCESSFUL.

GERMAN DIVISION FORCED TO MARCH BACK.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 5-30 a.m.

An official communique issued in Antwerp says that the recent Belgian operations have succeeded in drawing the Germans on to the Malines-Brussels line, the object being to relieve French positions.

In consequence, the Fourth German Division, which was marching southward, has been obliged to march back.

The Fourth Belgian division at Namur accomplished its task in holding up the German column and then retired on the French line.

The communique adds that certain Namur forts are still holding out.

FRENCH OPINION.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE REPULSED IN LORRAINE.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 4-14 a.m.

A French official statement says that the general impression from the engagements which occurred in the course of the afternoon and which are not yet completed on the Cambrai-Le Cateau front is favourable.

In Lorraine the German offensive has been wholly repulsed.

HEADLONG GERMAN ADVANCE.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION DISREGARDED

LONDON, Aug. 27, 5-30 a.m.

From news received from Belgium it appears that the Germans are advancing headlong, regardless of their lines of communication.

AIRSHIP RAID ON ANTWEEP.

WATCHFUL AUTHORITIES CAUSE ABANDONMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 26, 6-10 p.m.

Another airship attempted a raid on Antwerp last night, but the authorities were too watchful, and the airship abandoned the attempt.

GERMAN AEROPLANE DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 4-14 a.m.

The French brought down a German aeroplane in Le Quesnay district. The aeroplane caught fire and fell into the British lines. Two pilots perished.

FRENCH VICTORY.

ATTACK ON SOUTHERN FORCE.

ENEMY REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 5-40 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that it is officially announced that the Germans in force yesterday attacked the French on their southern frontier.

The attack was repulsed and the enemy retired all along the line.

GERMAN PRINCE KILLED.

PRINCE FREDERICK KILLED BY A SHELL AT NAMUR.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 4-45 p.m.

A German official telegram says that Prince Freidrich of Saxe-Meiningen was

THE GALLANT BELGIANS.

KING TO CONVEY BRITAIN'S ADMIRATION

LONDON, Aug. 26, 4-20 p.m.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that he would to-morrow move a humble address to His Majesty, praying him to convey to the King of the Belgians an expression of sympathy and admiration at the heroic resistance of the Belgians, and the assurance of Great Britain's determination to support Belgium in every way to vindicate her independence and the public law of Europe. (Cheers).

FRENCH OFFENSIVE ACTION PROGRESSING.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 12-25 p.m

A French communique says:—"Generally speaking French offensive action is progressing between Nancy and the Vosges. The enemy seem to have sustained considerable losses. Over 1,500 bodies were found in a very small area. In one trench a whole section had been mown down by shells, the bodies remaining in the attitude of firing."

TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Treasury Bills for fifteen million sterling have been allotted. The average rate was three and three-quarters per cent. The total applications amounted to forty millions.

GERMAN ECONOMY IN PETROL.

The German Government has issued a circular recommending economy in the use of petrol and paraffin.

FEENCH MINISTRY RESIGNS.

NATIONAL DEFENCE CABINET CONSTRUCTED.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 11-35 a.m.

The French Cabinet has resigned and a Ministry has been reconstructed as a Cabinet of National Defence with the addition of M. Millerand as Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Briand, Minster of Justice; M. Ribot, Minister of Finance and the Socialist Jules Guesde, Minister without portfolio. M. Viviani remains Premier. M. Messimy, hitherto Minister of War, is not included in the new combination, which embraces all parties.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSEF

ADVANCE BEING PRESSED FORWARD

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, August 26.

The St. Petersburg papers frankly discuss the position in the western theatre of war They rely on the Allies to hold out pending the Russian advance, which is coming like a flood.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 4-14 a.m.

The Russians have driven back the Austrians beyond the river Slotalypa.

The Russians have also in East Prussia occupied the railway junction of Rothfliess, twenty-one miles from Allenstein.

THE TAKING OF GUMBINNE

TRENCHES OF TREMENDOUS S TRENGTH

GERMANS NOT STRONG IN THE EAST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 26, 6-10 p.m.

A Dutch war correspondent who has returned to Amsterdam after traversing East Prussia was thunderstruck when he learned that the Russians had taken Gumbinnen. He said that it seemed to him to be improbable that the town could be taken as the German trenches were of tremendous strength. He says that the Germans are not strong enough on the east to fight a big battle, as all the available troops are required in the west.

RUSSIANS ATTACK FORTIFICATIONS.

GERMAN ARMY CORPS ENVELOPED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 26, 6-10 p.m.

The Russian General says that his troops attacked the fortifications of Ordau and Frankenau, north of Neidenburg, with hand-grenades and bayonets, practically enveloping the army corps.

The folloowing is a description of the fortresses on the Russian frontier:—

Lying well back from the Eastern frontier of Silesia, and originally destined to oppose not a Russian, but an Austrian attack, are fortresses of Glatz and Glogau, the latter being astride the Order, some sixty miles northwest of Breslau, the headquarters of the VI. Army Corps.

Sixty miles north of Glogau is the very strong fortress of Posen, which again is the headquarters of the V. Army Corps.

These are the only fortresses south of the Vistula. Lying close to the frontier; and astride the Vistula is the fortress of Thorn, which is surrounded by a formidable girdle of forts. The two fortresses of Posen and Thorn are the most serious obstacles which the Russians have to meet on this frontier, apart from hostile army corps. Lower down the river from Thorn, the towns of Kulm and Graudenz are fortified, and there are fortified bridge heads at Marienburg and Drischau.

To the east of the Vistula, there are comparatively small works at Lyck and Lotzen, and one strong fortress at Konigsberg, the headquarters of the 1st Army Corps.

These are the permanent defences which Germany has prepared to oppose a Russian advance against her eastern frontier.

The Russians on their side have the big fortress of Warsaw, flanked, to the north by the fortress of Nova Georgisk, lower down the Vistula and Iwangorod, about sixty miles above Warsaw. In second line is the first class fortress of Brest-Litoveski.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

SEVERAL OTHER TOWNS OCCUPIED.

SUCCESSES IN PRUSSIA AND GALICIA

LONDON, Aug. 27. 1-15 a.m.

The Russian troops in East Prussia have occupied Nordenburg, Sensburg and Bischofsburg.

The advance is still continuing.

LONDON, Aug. 27. 1-15 a.m.

The Russian columns invading Galicia have occupied Tarnopol and crossed the river Dniester.

Only three Austrian army corps are opposing them.

Bischofsburg is in the regency of Konigsberg, while Nordenburg and Sensburg are both to the south-south-east of the fortress, the former being 55 miles away and the latter 63 miles.

Tarnopol, a town in Austrian Galicia, 80 miles east-south-east of Lemberg, has a population of 30,420, half of whom are Jews.

TOGOLAND SURRENDERS.

ALLIES TO ENTER CAPITAL TO-MORROW

LONDON, Aug. 26, 4-20 p.m.

Mr. Harcourt announced that the enemy in Togoland had offered to capitulate on terms. The British commander had replied that they must surrender unconditionally adding that Britain always respected private property. Mr. Harcourt added that the Commander had crossed the river Amu, and the German answer was expected to-night.

LONDON, Aug. 26. 7-20 p.m.

The Colonial office announces that Togoland has surrendered unconditionally. The Allies will enter Kamina to-morrow.

COUNT ZEPPELIN VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 26, 6-10 p.m.

Count Zeppelin has volunteered for active service. He will command an airship.

NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED TO LEAVE DUNKIRK.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 5-30 a.m.

It is stated that non-combatants have been ordered to leave Dunkirk.

COLLISION IN A FOG.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK BY BRITISH SHIP.

The British steamer Princess Victoria collided with the American steamer the Admiralty Sampson in a dense fog in Puget Sound. The Sampson sank, and seventeen persons were drowned.

THE GERMAN NAVY AT KIEL AND HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A Paris telegram says that the German Dreadnoughts are in Kiel Canal, and cruisers and destroyers are at Heligoland and protecting the coasts.

RUSH IN RECRUITING.

A MAGNIFICENT BODY OF PICKED MEN

LONDON, Aug. 26, 7-85 p.m.

The recent war news has resulted in a rush in recruiting. Monday and Tuesday were the best days since beginning. The tests are strictly enforced.

It is stated that as many as thirty per cent. are rejected. The result is that a magnificent body of picked men is being formed.

Mr. Asquith emphasised in the Commons that Earl Kitchener wanted as many recruits as possible.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

PREMIER STATES THAT IT IS NOT NECESSARY.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 4-20 p.m.

Mr. Hamersley asked whether in the present crisis some form of compulsory service should not be adopted.

Mr. Asquith replied in the negative, and referred Mr. Hamersley to Earl Kitchener's statement.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

GIFT ACCEPTED BY THE ADMIRALTY

LONDON, Aug. 27. 1-15 a.m.

The women of Canada have offered through the Duchess of Connaught to build equip and maintain a naval hospital. The Admiralty has gratefully accepted the gift, which will be known as the Canadian Women's Hospital.

DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

CREDIT OF FIVE MILLIONS FLORINS.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 12-25 p.m.

The Second Chamber of the Dutch States General has passed an extraordinary credit of 5,000,000 florins to maintain Dutch neutrality.

FRANCE SUSPENDS SENIORITY RULES.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 12-25 p.m.

General Gallieni has been appointed Military Governor of Paris. A new French decree suspends seniority rules and enables appointment on the spot to important commands of officers who have proved their worth.

INDIA.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S OFFER OF RS. 50 LAKHS.

VICEROY'S ACCEPTANCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following letter from His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore:—

The Palace, Bangalore,
August 20th, 1914.

"My Esteemed Friend,—I have already telegraphed my warm sympathy with the objects of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund on behalf of which Your Excellency made such a stirring appeal the other day and I am in communication with Sir Hugh Daly regarding my contribution to the fund. This is a time when all subjects of the British Empire should stand shoulder to shoulder for her defence and I desire to assure Your Excellency in all sincerity of the devotion and loyalty of my people and of our readiness to make every sacrifice to protect our common interests. We in Mysore have special reason to be grateful for the signal marks of confidence bestowed on me and my people by the Imperial Government in recent years. It will be long before Mysore can forget Your Excellency's memorable visit of last year and the more than generous sympathy and encouragement accorded on that occasion to measures calculated to improve the lot of my people. My people and myself will cheerfully respond to any sacrifices demanded of us in such a crisis and are prepared to bear a share in the cost of the war. My troops are ready and should money be required, I hereby place at Your Excellency's disposal a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs as my contribution towards the cost of the Indian Expeditionary force.

With every assurance of my high regard.

I remain,
Your Excellency's
Sincere Friend,
(Sd.) KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR.

The following telegram in reply, dated 26th August, was sent:—

I have received your Highness's letter and thank you most warmly not only for the loyal sentiments it contains but also for your most patriotic and generous offer of your troops and of rupees fifty lakhs as a contribution towards the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force. I will not fail to call upon Your Highness for your troops should the occasion arise and I gratefully accept the generous contribution that you have offered and propose to inform you later by letter of the special object connected with our Expeditionary Force to which this sum will be chiefly devoted. For the moment. I will only add that the thought that you, my friend, have shown such splendid patriotism at a time like this fills my heart with a warm glow of pleasure.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create, under Article 78 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, a special temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, for a period of three months and to appoint Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., to hold it pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay with effect from the 28th August 1914.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab intends paying a short visit to Lahore. He will leave Simla on the afternoon of September 2nd and reach Lahore on the morning of 3rd September.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, in addition to his special duty, vice Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., pending the return to duty of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., or further orders.

VADNAGRA NAGAR LOYALTY.

At the sixth annual gathering of the Vadnagra Nagar Mandal of Bombay, held last Monday at Hira Bag, C. P. Tank Street, under the presidentship of Mr. Uttamlal Keshavlal Trivadi, B.A.LL.B., a resolution was passed declaring the loyalty and devotion of the Vadnagra Nayars to the British Raj.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, the 26th August, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

MR. TILAK ON WAR CRISIS

EXHORTS PEOPLE TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

REPUDIATES MISCHIEVOUS ALLEGATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 27.

Presiding at a lecture by Mr. Karandikar of Satara on the occasion of the Ganpati festival at Mr. Tilak's residence, Mr. Tilak exhorted the large gathering to support the Government in every possible way at the present critical juncture. He strongly deprecated the many attempts made in his absence to create misapprehensions about him, prominent among these being the attempt made by Sir Valentine Chirol in his book "The Indian Unrest." The insinuation contained in the book, said Mr. Tilak, that his writings incited people to resort to violent methods was most mischievous and utterly false, and speaking after such a long silence he felt it his duty to repudiate such attempts with all strength at his command. He might, of course, differ from the Government as to certain details of the internal administration, but, if anybody tried to suggest that he wanted to see the structure of the present Government completely ruined he would hasten to contemptuously contradict such baseless allegations which have done incalculable harm not only to himself but to the whole of the Deccan. During his absence, said he, he was not in a position to know anything about these allegations and he had absolutely no idea that such things would be going on when he was not free to give his explanations about them. He said: —"The Morley-Minto reforms certainly meant a further step in the path of progress but we want the pace at which we are proceeding much more accelerated. Howsoever wide be the gulf dividing us from the Government in ordinary times, we must now show that we support our Government against the common foe. Many reforms which will require years of patient toil are still necessary, but this is not the time to press for them, we must sink all our differences and convince the Government of our sincere desire to assist them in the present crisis. The presence of our English rulers is desirable for us even from the point of view of our self-interest and he thought that the connections based on self-interest were more lasting than those prompted by any other feeling. Nothing was farther from our minds than the idea that the presence of either the Russian or the German rulers would be beneficial to us. Our long connection with the English has brought into existence certain ties which entitle us to ask for, may even insist on, the necessary reforms."

During the present Ganpati festival Mr. Tilak will give three discourses on the Bhagavad Gita on which he is going to publish his book soon.

EXEQUIES FOR THE LATE POPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

Exequies for the late Pope were celebrated this morning in the Catholic Cathedral. A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Fr. Lews, the Superior. appropriate sermon was preached by the An Very Rev. Fr. Francis, the Vicar.-General. Among the congregation, which was a large one, were a number of civil and military officers and ladies and gentlemen of other denominations.

BANGALORE, Aug. 27.

A solemn requiem service was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day for the late Pope. Bishop Basle of Mysore officiated. A big congregation was present.

GOVERNMENT AND ABSTINENCE.

REMEDIAL MEASURES SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE Aug. 27.

With reference to the suggestion made by a deputation to the Viceroy relative to the Excise Administration that Government should set aside a grant for some positive measures in order to prove to the people that Government is on the side of abstinence, the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has addressed a communication to the Commissioners and certain other selected officials and non-officials inviting suggestions on certain practical measures which might serve as counter-attractions to drink and other similar evils due to lack of wholesome and entertaining occupation.

The measures suggested in the letters are rehabilitation of indigenous music and its dissociation from other degrading connections, magic lantern lectures, subsidies to travelling circus, cinema etc. The idea is that little or nothing is to be achieved by negative action and that something must be substituted for that which it is desired to discourage.

LOYALTY OF AHMEDABAD

THE HON. MR. BARROW'S ELOQUENT APPEAL.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held on the 23rd August, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, presiding. The response to the invitation of the Hon. Mr. Barrow was so hearty that every inch of available space in this spacious hall of Hathising's Wadi and the gallery attached thereto was occupied.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow in the course of his speech said: —

From the very first moment of recovery from the shock of the first announcement that England was at war with Germany the people of this part of the Empire have vied with each other in offering assistance by services in person or failing this then through their purses. And these have been no empty promises but real and earnest. Our own province of Gujarat as was to be expected has come forward as readily as other parts of India.

It is not given to all who desire it to be allowed to serve in the field. But since the meeting in the Premabhai Hall a way has been shown to us in which we can all help from the highest to the lowest. We, here in India, are far removed from the horrors of war; we dwell in safety and carry on our ordinary avocations while Europe is rent in twain by war, but we cannot expect in the natural order of things to escape entirely the distress which war in Europe must involve. An Imperial Indian Relief Fund has now been opened in order to give effective relief as soon as distress occurs.

We have been given a splendid opportunity for the people to give practical proof of their desire to help and I appeal to all present to contribute according to their means to the Fund for the alleviation of distress. We have all asked for an opportunity to help the Empire and this opportunity has been given to us. In Ahmedabad we have already made a start and have secured certain subscriptions which I will read out:—

	Rs.
The Hon. Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E.	15,000
Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai and Sheth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai	5,000
Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai	5,000
Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Sheth Manibhai Dalpatbhai and Sheth Jagabhai Dalpatbhai	5,000
Thakor Saheb of Sanand and Koth	3,000
Sheth Girdhardas Harivalavbhai	3,000
Sheth Abdul Latif M. Safri	500
Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai (Solicitor of Bombay)	501
Mr. Fardunji Taraporwala, C.I.E.	500
Mr. Barrow	500
Sardar Kazi Fariddudin Chisti	300
Mr. H. L. Painter	250
Mr. R. B. Himatlal Dhirajram	150
Mr. R. B. Mansukhram Mulji	100
Mr. Manilal B. Javeri	100
The Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth	100
R. B. Tdikamlal Dinanath	100
K. S. Hussein Khan Dhane Khan	50

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you will agree with me that we have made a very satisfactory start and I will ask every one of you to do what you can. And since he gives doubly who gives at once I suggest that you should all double your subscription by paying them in without delay.

I have hesitated to refer to one point, but I think I will do so. I refer to wicked and foolish rumours. Just in the same way as alarmist rumours have been started in Bombay they have been started here. It came to my ears yesterday that a childish rumour has been put about here to the effect that the Empire has not sufficient funds to carry on the war and that the Imperial Indian Relief Fund is a mere device to collect money from the public for the purpose of carrying on the war. I will not insult your intelligence by discussing the rumour but will only ask every one of you who may have an opportunity of doing so to give practical proof of your disapproval. Now I will ask Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal to propose a resolution.

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal: Mr. Barrow, Ladies and Gentlemen, it has been proposed that a local branch of the Indian Imperial Relief Fund be opened in Ahmedabad for recovering subscriptions which will be remitted to the Bombay branch and that certain gentlemen with power to add to their number be constituted as a Committee for the purpose.

The Kazi Saheb of Shahpur seconded the resolution.

Subscriptions were also promised by gentlemen attending the meeting and the gathering dispersed.

MEETING AT SRINAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

A message from Srinagar says that a public meeting attended by over twenty thousand people, including the State, civil and military, officers, was held under the presidency of the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur at Hazari Bagh, Srinagar, yesterday.

In response to the appeal made by the Viceroy in connection with the Imperial Indian Relief Fund his Highness made an opening speech expressive of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and calling upon his officials and subjects to contribute towards the fund.

Resolutions regarding the formation of central and provincial committees for Jammu and Srinagar for collection of subscriptions were passed unanimously. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was subscribed on the spot and the meeting closed with prayers for the success and glory of the British arms.

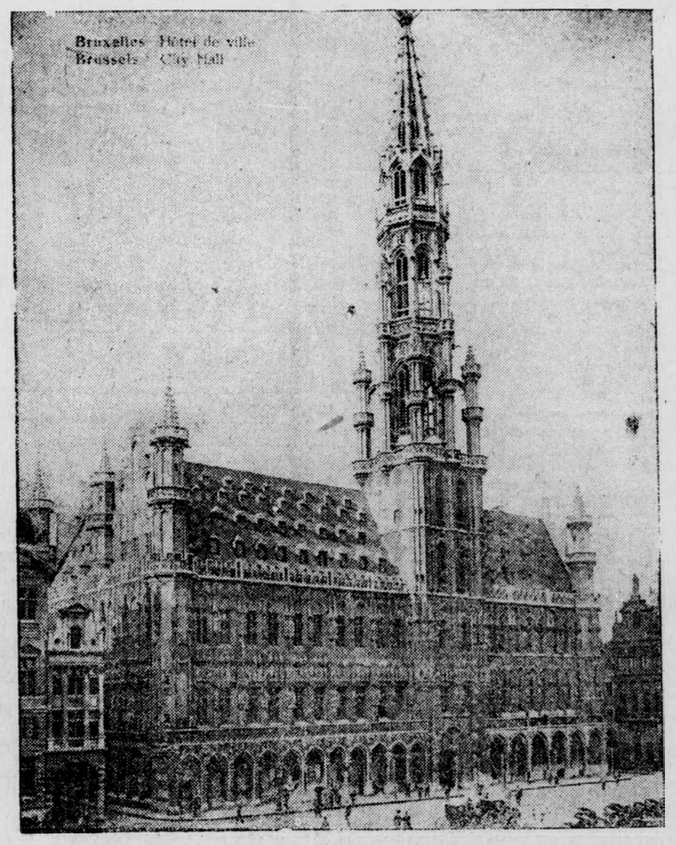
HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

It is notified that from the 1st April 1915 the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, ranks as a Surgeon-General and will have an I. M. S. officer as Personal Assistant. The medical administration of Behar and Orissa will be directed by an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals with Colonel's rank..

THE BELGIAN CAPITAL.



View of the Hotel de Ville (Town Hall), perhaps now the headquarter of the Prussian occupying force.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount already acknowledged	8,05,873	13	8
Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.	10,000	0	0
Nathoobhoy Kirparam, Esq.	6,000	0	0
The Raja of Chota Udapur.	5,000	0	0
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	3,000	0	0
The Chief of Jasdan	2,000	0	0
The Hon. Mr. P. B. Pattani, C. I. E.	1,500	0	0
Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji	1,000	0	0
Mrs. P. D. Pattani	750	0	0
Rawalji Shri Takhatsingji of Mansa Taluka	700	0	0
Mansingji K. Jhalavar of Rajpar	500	0	0
The Staff of the Yokohama Specie Bank	385	0	0
An Absent Minded Beggar & his Bairns	320	0	0
A. F. Sells, Esq.	200	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. A. Bloscheck, & Co.	177	0	0
N. J. Dady, Esq.	151	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. C. Boggiana & Co.	124	0	0
Karsondas Dharamsey, Esq.	101	0	0
Thomas Baptista, Esq.	100	0	0
Philip Johnson, Esq.	100	0	0
Ramprasad N. Buch	100	0	0
Messrs. Dhanjisha & Batlivala	100	0	0
Hormusji Dadabhoy, Esq.	100	0	0
G. B. Coleman, Esq.	100	0	0
Rs.	8,37,381	13	8

ROMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S BRANCH

The following further contributions towards the above fund are gratefully acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	29,871
Mrs. Haji Mahomed Rahimtoola	100
Mrs. D. F. Mulla	100
Begum Sheikh Cassim	100
Mrs. L. A. Shah	50
Mr. C. Hudson, I. C. S.	25
Capt. Floyd	12
Lady Tata	3,000
A Widow	50
Mrs. Turner Laing	100
Rs.	33,408

Mrs. Macleod:—£100 Sterling to be expended in England in the purchase of comforts for soldiers and nurses.

Mr. Purbhudas Hurakhchand, 22 boxes cigars.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Material for 450 shirts.

Mrs. F. Jamsetjee, 6 dozens handkerchiefs.

Mrs. Mullen, 3 sheets, 38 yards cotton cloth.

Mrs. Meyer Nissim, 400 sheets and pillow cases.

Mrs. Malabari, piece white pillow calico.

Mr. Mathuradas Vassonjee, 48 yards flannel.

Mr. Canjee Curson, 48 yards flannel.

Mrs. Turner Laing, Books.

Mr. Morris, Books.

Mr. J. Counsell, Books.

Mrs. Cursetjee, Books.

Mrs. Tennant, Books and Cards.

Mr. Munchersha K. Mehta, Books and Magazines.

Mr. Framjee Patel, Books and Magazines.

Mr. H. E. Stanton, Books and Magazines.

Mr. J. E. Suffield, Books and Magazines.

Mr. Patan, Books and Magazines.

A Friend Books and Magazines.

Miss Bhandarkar, Magazines.

Parcel from Poona, Magazines.

Mrs. Bighy Heade Magazines.

Mrs. F. S. Patuck, 5 Boxes Games and Books.

Mrs. Lilley, Tobacco, Pipes and Cigarettes.

Mr. C. Hudson, I. C. S. Pipes, Cards.

MADRAS LADIES' MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The Ladies' Recreation Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which Lady Wallis presided. She said the object of the meeting was to enable the members of the club to show their loyalty and patriotism to the Empire by coming to the assistance of the brave troops, both English and Indian, who are or will be engaged in the war, by raising subscriptions and providing articles likely to be of use to them. What had to be considered was the best and most effective way in which to provide comforts and extra nursing requirements for wounded soldiers, when after much privation and suffering they at last find themselves in hospital. It was at this stage that private effort could come to the aid of the Army Medical Department, the strain on which in a great war like this would be enormous. At such time there would be abundant need of comforts and also of money. Lady Pentland is opening a depot for the receipt of all gifts of clothing and comforts for the troops.

Lady Wallis then moved:—"That the members of the club desire to do all that lies in their power to render service at this time by collection of funds and suitable articles for relief of our troops and those suffering from the effects of the war."

Lady Pentland sent a message to the meeting in which she explained the different ways in which the club might work. The message concluded:—"Please tell the ladies of the Club how much I admire and appreciate their loyalty, enthusiasm and generous sympathy in assembling themselves for this purpose. The King, the troops and our suffering fellow-subjects will be truly grateful for such help at this crisis in our history."

It was finally decided to collect funds and articles which will be useful to the troops and to forward them through the depot opened by Lady Pentland. Mrs. Madeley, Honorary Secretary, explained how it was proposed to collect funds.

BARODA LADIES' WAR F UND.

FORMATION OF A RED CROSS SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Aug. 26.

In response to an appeal by Mrs. White and Miss J. Manubhai a meeting of ladies representing all communities was held yesterday evening to collect funds for the relief of the wounded soldiers of the Empire, gifts and "small luxuries" acceptable to them, and requisites for efficient ambulance work. Princess Padmavati Bai who presided said:—"We have met for a grand work of humanity. England has been compelled by the noble sentiments of honour, justice and right to draw the sword and thousands of our fellow countrymen and fellow subjects are prepared to lay down their dear lives for the defence of weaker sistor states and for upholding the truth. Our brethren are fighting out battles, the battles of our glorious Empire of which we are so justly proud. May we not extend to them our loving help? It is a task of charity and a work of humanity to help the wounded soldiers of the Empire and we, the ladies of Baroda, should not forget our proud position in that mighty Empire. The Red Cross work of mercy should appeal most to us, Hindu ladies, among whom charity is regarded as a divine virtue and I appeal to you, ladies of Baroda, to rise equal to this occasion so that by your generous gifts we may minister to the wants of the distressed."

After Miss Manubhai had explained in Gujarati the object of the meeting, Mrs. Tyabji proposed (in Hindustani) the first resolution about the formation of a Red Cross Society at Baroda which ran as follows:—That this meeting of Baroda ladies considers it extremely desirable to co-operate heartily with the humane work of the St. John's Ambulance Association in connection with the very regrettable war which Great Britain has been compelled to wage for the defence of Justice and Right, with the object of;

(2) collecting funds for the relief of the wounded soldiers of the Empire.

(1) collecting gifts and "small luxuries" acceptable to them; and of;

(3) collecting requisities for officient Ambulance work.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Khandalawalla proposed the formation of a Committee of the leading ladies of every community to carry out the objects of the meeting. Princess Padmavati Bai was elected President and Patroness of the committee. The resolution having been carried, donations were invited on the spot and a good round sum was subscribed at once.

The chief subscriptions were:—Princess Padmavati Bai, Rs. 500, Princess Shakuntala Raja, Rs. 500, Princess Kamladevi., Rs. 500, Mrs. V. P. Madhavrao Rs. 200, Mrs. Manubhai Rs. 100, Mrs. Tyabji Rs. 50, Mrs. Bhandarkar Rs. 50, Mrs. Khandalawalla Rs. 50, Mrs. Randal Rs. 50, Mrs. Wood Rs. 50, and Mrs. G. Gaekwar Rs. 50.

PROVINCIAL WAR FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCHES OPENED IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 27.

The following are totals up to date of the Provincial War Funds:—Madras, Rs. 11,53,000, Bombay 8,05,000 and Bengal Rs. 71,000. In addition Bengal is raising between five and six lakhs for the purchase of twenty lakhs of gunny bags.

The women's branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund has been started in Bengal, Bombay and Madras. Lady Carmichael presided over an inaugural meeting in Calcutta and Lady Wallis in Madras.

RELIEF FUND AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

In order that Lahore may not be left behind other stations in contributing to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, it has been arranged that on Friday evening the performance of the police band will be supplemented by a special gramaphone concerts during which, by permission of the Deputy Commissioner, collecting boxes will be sent round for liberal contributions of all attending the function.

LAHORE MUSLIMS.

Twenty thousand Muslims assembled in Shahi Mosque, Lahore, on the occasion of Id, and offered fervent prayers for the success of British Arms.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of all classes of Hazara District held recently, a sum amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000 was promised for the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

GERMAN SUBJECTS IN CALCUTTA.

CONFINEMENT AUTHORISED SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The report that all German civil residents of Calcutta with a few exceptions are to be placed in confinment is authorised. Residents between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine are liable under military authority to confinement, but such restriction, when necessary, will be applied individually and with consideration.

The total number of volunteers in Calcutta is now six thousand.

The German sailors detained in Calcutta have been removed from Kidderpore House to Fort William. They will possibly be removed to some inland fort for detention. They number one hundred and forty officers and men.

GERMANS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

German subjects in Madras liable for service in Germany are being interned in Fort St. George.

AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Aug. 27.

Four out of the six Germans on parole in Bangalore to-day were taken under strict military surveillance to the barracks of the Lancashire Regiment as they come under the category of men eligible and due to serve in the German Army and since it would be difficult here to watch either their correspondence or movements. They will receive military rations and be at liberty to buy themselves extras but will not be permitted access to the outside world.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

In freights there are several charters this week exact particulars of which are not forthcoming owing to the difficulty of reporting such fixtures without the use of telegraphic ciphers. On the berth the Wilson Line have booked 1,000 tons for their S. S. Vigo to Hull at S. 15 and there is a demand for further September tonnage.

EXPORT OF RAW HIDES.

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

The prohibition of exports of hides from India extends only to the hides tanned not to hides raw. An intimation to this effect has been elicited from the Governmen of India by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce who draw their attention to the existence here of an embargo on the exportation of raw hides and urged that shipments of raw hides, which are very largely in excess of requirements in India should be permitted to England and France. The Customs Collecter in Karachi has been informed to that effect by Government.

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

KARACHI, August

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has addressed to other Chambers of Commerce enquiring what steps other Chambers propose to take with regard to the recovery of war risk insurances from buyers of all goods imported. It says that it has been universally recognised at Home that buyers should pay for the war risk insurance.

The Karachi Chamber has also sought support of other Chambers for an urgent appeal to the Government of India for a special legislative measure making the war risk insurance legally recoverable from buyers just as is now done with regard to in case of import duties.

IRRIGATION.

In reply to the letter of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce the Commissioner in Sind says that the question of unristricted development of irrigation canals in the Punjab is receiving the close attention of Government.

TENDERS FOR STERLING BILLS.

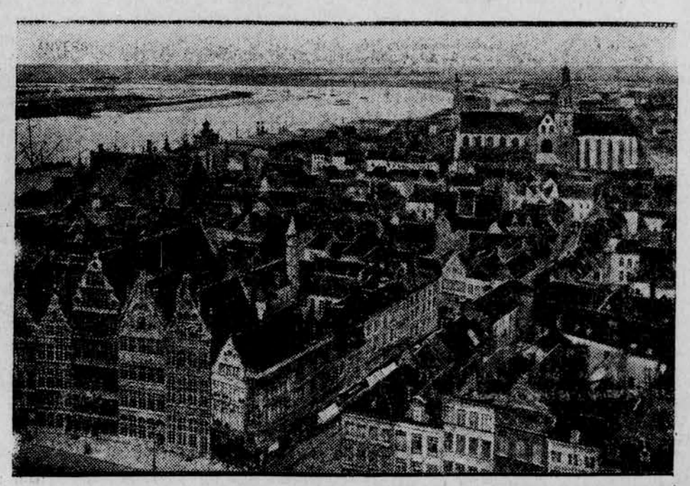
ACCEPTED IN FULL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 27.

The whole of the tenders for sterling bills and telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London at to-day's sale in Calcutta at rates previously announced were accepted in full. They comprised the telegraphic transfers amounting to one hundred and seven thousand pounds in Calcutta, two hundred thousand pounds in Bombay, and fifty thousand pounds in Madras; and bills amounting to ninety-six thousand pounds in Calcutta, forty thousand pounds in Bombay, and forty-five thousand pounds in Madras. The total of all tenders was just over half a million sterling.

BOMBS ON ANTWERP.



A view of Antwerp on the river Scheldte,—the city which the Germans have been attacking by bombs from airships.

A BLESSING
TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.
"GUNO" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
Money returned if not cured.
OF ALL DEALERS.
D. Specific Co.,
FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight,

LONDON LETTER.

ENGLAND AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

HOW GERMANY FORCED THE ISSUE.

HER BID FOR BRITISH NEUTRALITY

THE "DISGRACEFUL BARGAIN."

REVELATIONS OF THE DESPATCHES.

Our London correspondent assumes the cable having already made Indian readers fully acquainted with what transpired when Sir Edward Grey made his famous statement in the House of Commons on August 3rd. But as telegraphic summaries are often prone ...to obscurity on fundamental issues, he proceeds to give a circumstantial account of the facts of the diplomatic game as disclosed in the Blue Book. The conclusions arrived at by our correspondent are, that Germany was determined on war; that Russia was anxious to secure the support of Great Britain and that Germany believed Great Britain's neutrality to be purchaseable. The feeling in London when the mail left is also tersely described.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 6.

There has never in the history of these islands, been a more fateful hour than that occupied by the Foreign Secretary's speech on the afternoon of Monday, August 3. It was fully realised that we were in for it, that war was certain, perhaps had already begun. The House waited only to hear the official statement of the policy already decided upon and of the obligation by which that policy had been determined. Sir Edward Grey's speech had been written out and it was read from manuscript. There is no need to say that its delivery commanded absolutely the attention of the House and galleries; nor need one add that its effect was precisely the effect calculated and anticipated. I assume that the cable has already made readers in India fully acquired with its substance. But, as we all know well telegraphic summaries do not always avoid obscurity or bring out as clearly as they should do the points that are fundamental.

Sir Edward Grey, after explaining that, to the last, the Government had worked for peace, said that in order to clear the ground he would make clear to the House exactly how Britain stood with regard to Continental obligations. Both he and the Prime Minister had at different times made a certain declaration:

I have assured the House, and the Prime Minister has assured the House more than once, that if any crisis such as this arose we should come before the House of Commons and be able to say to the House that it was free to decide what the British attitude should be (cheers); that we would have no secret engagement (cheers) which we should spring upon the House and tell the House that because we had entered upon that engagement there was an obligation of honour on the country.

Notice the words "free to decide in a crisis; "no secret engagement involving an obligation of honour to spring upon the House." Not until the day before (Sunday August 2) the Foreign Minister went on, had the Government given a promise of anything more than diplomatic support. During the crisis following the annexation of Bosnia, Sir Edward Grey told the Russian Foreign Minister that he could not promise more than diplomatic support. But during the first Morocco crisis two years earlier, he had stated to France the opinion, that, if war were forced upon France at that time "public opinion in this country would rally to the material support of France." (It was, of course, in this assurance though Sir Edward Grey did not say so on Monday,—that during the Agadir crisis of 1911, Mr. Lloyd George made at the Mansion House his famous speech of warning to Germany). What followed?

Well, Sir, that position was accepted by the French Government, but they said to me at the time, I think very reasonably, "If you think it possible that public opinion in Great Britain might when a sudden crisis arose justify you in giving to France the armed support which you cannot promise in advance, unless between military and naval experts some conversations have taken place you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish to give it, when the time comes." There was force in that. I agreed to it and authorized these conversations to take place, but on the distinct understanding that nothing which passed between military and naval experts should bind either Government or restrict in any way their freedom to come to a decision as to whether or not they would give their support when the time arose.

These negotiations took place during the very early days of the Liberal Government, at the beginning of 1906, and Sir Edward Grey explained that, as a general election was in progress, he acted in consultation with a few of his colleagues but without the authority of the Cabinet as a whole. The conversations between the English and French military and naval experts took place, and in the autumn of 1912, it was decided that "we ought to have a definite understanding in writing, though it was to be only in the form of an unofficial letter, that these conversations were not binding upon the freedom of either Government." Accordingly we get the letter of November 22, 1912, to the French Ambassador, in which Sir Edward Grey places on record that the disposition of the Fleets resulting from the conversations "is not based on an agreement to co-operate in war." But what of attack by a third Power? The letter concluded:

I agree that if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common.

Observe the conversations of the experts are not binding upon the two Governments, but the fleets of France and England only disposed in harmony with conclusions arrived at in those conversations. At a time of crisis the Government were not committed to common action, but they should immediately discuss such action, for the purpose of preventing aggression and preserving the peace—a course, obviously open to them at any time, whether a previous understanding had been reached or not. This then, for the British Government was the starting point of the present crisis; and said, Sir Edward Grey:

I think it makes it perfectly clear that what the Prime Minister and I have said in the House of Commons was perfectly justified as regards our freedom to decide in a crisis what our line should be, whether we should intervene or whether we should abstain. The Government remained perfectly free and a fortiori the House of Commons remained perfectly free. That I say to clear the ground from the point of view of obligations, and I think it is due to prove our good faith to the House of Commons that I should give that full information to the House now and say what I think is obvious from the letter I have just read, that we do not construe anything which has previously taken place in our diplomatic relations with other Powers in this matter as restricting the freedom of the Government to decide what attitude they shall like now or restricting the freedom of the House of Commons to decide what their attitude shall be.

Observe again: the Government remained perfectly free; the House of Commons remained perfectly free; the disposition of the Fleets did not imply any obligation upon Great Britain. The Foreign Secretary stated these thing in the most explicit terms, repeating again and again that the Government remained unfettered. A mome later, after a reference to the friendship between England and France he said: "How far that friendship entails obligation.....let every man look into his own heart and his own feeling and construe the extent of the obligations for himself. I construe it myself as I feel it, but I do not wish to urge upon anyone else more than their feelings dictate as to what they should feel." . . . . Sir Edward Grey continued:

The French Fleet is now in the Mediterranean and the northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undefended. The French Fleet being concentrated in the Mediterranean, the situation is very different from what it used to be because the friendship which grew up between the two countries had given them a sense of security that there was nothing to be feared from us. The French coasts are absolutely undefended. The French Fleet is in the Mediterranean, and has been for some years concentrated there, because of the feeling of confidence and friendship which has existed between the two countries. My own feeling is this, that if a foreign Fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought and, in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the unprotected coasts of France, we could not stand aside (loud cheers) and see this going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately doing nothing, and I believe that would be the feeling of this country.

Add to this the fact stated in the passage of the speech, that we have no fleet in the Mediterranean adequate for the keeping open of the trade route vital to this country, and we have the chain of Sir Edward Grey's argument complete, thus:

1. The entente with France imposes no obligation upon England;
2. The conversations of Naval experts in no way bind the Governments.
3. The disposition of the Fleets brought about by those conversations did not imply any obligation to co-operate in war.
4. But it left the Channel coast of France exposed and undefended and in face of attack by a third Power the defence of that coast was an obligation of honour which England could not possibly disregard.

There remained one further link in the chain. France, said Sir Edward Grey, was entitled to know what the intentions of England were. Accordingly on Sunday afternoon, 24 hours before the fateful speech was delivered, Sir Edward Grey handed to the French Ambassador a note containing the definite assurance that should the German Fleet enter the Channel or the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French Coast or shipping, the British Fleet would give all the protection in its power. To this decisive announcement Sir Edward Grey added the remarkable statement that just before going down to the House he had received from Germany an offer, in return for British neutrality, to respect the northern coast of France. "It is far too narrow an engagement for us" was the Foreign Secretary's only comment.

When this point of the statement was reached, it was perfectly plain that the issue of peace or war had already been decided. But there remained the question of the neutrality of Belgium. Sir Edward discussed the treaties, quoted a typically obscure passage from Gladstone and read to the House the appeal to England from the King of Belgians. It was significant that the argument was not based upon the treaties, but upon the vital interest of Britain in the independence and integrity of Belgium. Except for the announcement that the Government had "taken no engagement yet with regard to the sending of an expeditionary armed force out of the country," the remainder of the Foreign Secretary's speech did not count. It contained the allusion to Ireland as the one bright spot in the whole of a terrible situation, and for the rest was concerned with the solemnity of the issue, the resolution of the Government, and the spirit of the British people in the face of an ordeal to which history furnishes no parallel.

AFTER THE SPEECH.

The effect of the speech was of course decisive and final. The Progressive parties were divided. Germany had forced the issue with such ruthless speed that the question of war could not be discussed in the country. "The Manchester Guardian" the "Daily News," the "Nation" struck out hard in appeal for neutrality, and neutrality committees sprang into existence and began eagerly making the most of what minute chance remained. But not in the minds of the most sanguine can there have been any hope, for if any believed that Germany would hold her hand in any direction, they had had beneath everything the suspicion, or conviction, that Sir Edward Grey's policy had committed the country to armed intervention. Few among us, perhaps, expected the ultimatum of Tuesday. The Foreign Secretary's speech, it seemed was sufficient. It threw upon Germany the onus of moving, either upon Belgium or towards the Channel. When, therefore, on Tuesday afternoon the Prime Minister read to the House the final exchange of telegrams, there fell upon the whole country an indescribable sense of gloom. The decision had been made. There was nothing more to be said or done. That morning the papers which had fought against war confessed defeat and declared that henceforward, until the issue has been fought out, there was for the British people only one conceivable line of policy. The neutrality Committees dissolved. And those who had tried, while there was yet a gleam of hope, to concentrate upon the demand for continued negotiations, now perceived that all their energies would be needed for the work of diminishing so far as may be, the appalling suffering of war.

THE STORY IN THE DESPATCHES.

The Blue Book issued yesterday supplements, though of course it does not complete, the story of the diplomatic struggle outlined in Sir Edward Grey's speech. There are no despatches of earlier date than July 20,—an illustration of the unexampled pace at which the crisis developed. On July 25 the Russian Foreign Minister is found declaring that, as Germany did not really want war, peace might be secured by England's standing firmly by France and Russia. Germany, said M. Sazonoff, was convinced that she could count upon British neutrality Russia, it is said urged the utmost moderation upon the Servian Government. And on July 26, the Russian Ambassador in Vienna stated that Russia would keep quiet during the chastisement of Servia by Austria. On the following day the British Ambassador in Vienna gave expression to the view that the Austrian Note was so drawn up as to mean war. Then came Sir Edward Grey's effort at mediation, with the proposal for the Conference of the four Ambassadors in London. It was clear, almost from the first moment that this proposal was bound to fail. The atmosphere of London is the worst possible for diplomatic conferences, and one cannot but think that Sir Edward Grey from the very beginning knew his suggestion to be a counsel of despair. The evidence of what was happening between the 26th and 28th of July is full of significance. The Russian Ambassador is telling the Foreign Office that, if negotiations between Petersburg and Vienna breakdown, Russia will welcome any proposal offering a chance of peace, while the Austrian Ambassador in Berlin is assuring Sir Edward Goschen that "a general war was most unlikely," as "Russia neither wanted nor was in a position to make war."

GERMAN'S BID FOR BRITAIN.

As to the position of Great Britain and the understanding of that position by the Powers, the despatches are most revealing. It was not until July 29, (two days only before Germany declared war upon Russia,) that Sir Edward Grey spoke his mind to the German Ambassador. He said that, if Germany and France went to war, all Europe's interests would become involved and the friendly tone of the conversation was not to mislead the Ambassador into thinking that England would stand aside. On the same day Germany made her bid for British neutrality. The Imperial Chancellor, in a conversation with Sir Edward Goschen, said that he recognised that England would not stand by and allow France to be crushed. But that was not the object at which Germany aimed. If British neutrality were certain, Germany would undertake that no attempt would be made to annex any part of France. The Chancellor, however, would not give a similar promise in regard to the French Colonies. He added that the object of his policy had been, all along, to bring about an understanding with England. A long telegram of July 30 contained Sir Edward Grey's repudiation of this offer: "It would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover." The concluding paragraph of a despatch destined to be historic was an assurance that should the crisis be safely passed, Sir Edward Grey's own endeavour would be to promote a friendly arrangement to which Germany could be a party. The final attempt on outside was a suggestion made on July 31 (the day of the ultimatum) that the four Powers should assure Austria that she might obtain full reparation from Servia, provided that the integrity of the country were not impaired. But by that time the principals in the quarrel had forgotten Servia altogether. Her offences and interests had passd out of the mind of Europe.

TWO CONCLUSIONS.

Now as to the impression left by the story of the diplomatic game as disclosed by the Blue Book, there are one or two things to be said. First, what of the negotiations with Russia? What was Sir Edward Grey doing with St. Petersburg while he was thus handling the Imperial Chancellor in Berlin? It is clear that we can form no estimate of the position until we have some information as to the game played by the Tsar's ministers. So far as we know the history of the week, we seem driven to two conclusions at least:—

1. That Russia was manoeuvring first of all to involve Great Britain;
2. That Germany believed England's neutrality to be purchaseable.

If Germany did not know the exact nature of Britain's understanding with France, her offer is explicable. If she did know (and undeniably she did:) she acted upon an almost incredibly low conception of human nature. Given Sir Edward Grey's policy, and its results since 1911, it was impossible that England should abandon France. The fact that Germany, knowing of our engagements, made her bid of July 30, literally speaks volumes.

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" will not expect from me a description of England at war, or even of London in the hour of crisis. No pen could give such a description, and certainly nothing more than a few facts and hints can be got into the column or two which is all that it is possible to achieve before the mail (a highly problematical mail) leaves London this evening. The overland route is closed. The Mooltan (every berth taken by the Government) may not leave the Thames to-morrow, although every effort will be made to send her. And thereafter, apparently, communication with India is to be cut off until such time as the seas are cleared of the enemy's ships. The horror came upon England without time for preparation, almost without warning. On Saturday Germany declared war on Russia. If Sunday was a day of doubt as to England's position the doubt can only have been fleeting and superficial. The Cabinet held two meetings on the day,—an unprecedented event. By Monday every body knew. Long before the meeting of Parliament and the appearance of reports of Sir Edward Grey's speech, the country was beginning slowly to make up to the reality,— that England was at war in Europe. Monday, of course was Bank holiday. Excursion trains which on this day carry millions of people out of London and the other great towns, were cancelled. The movement of troops had begun by Friday. Soldiers and naval reserve men were everywhere. The holiday which began with singular quiet, was like no bank holiday ever known. All day long silent crowds stood in Whitehall, opposite the War office and around Downing Street, and when Parliament met in the afternoon the square was full of watchers. The London crowd is commonly well behaved, but this crowd was astonishingly subdued. There was, wherever I saw it, not a stir of excitement. A few forlorn hawkers on the pavement were offering little Union Jacks and Tricolours for sale, but nobody sesmed interested. There was a change at night, when the holidays makers returned. Masses of people gathered before Buckingham Palace, singing and shouting. And every evening since they have gathered there, calling at intervals for a glimpse of the King and Queen. But the important thing to keep in mind is, that there is absolutely nothing which can be called war fever. The feeling about Germany, strengthened by the stories of brutality and ruthlessness, which have been coming in, is working up. There have been demonstrations outside the Embassy and possibly individual Germans will be subject to ill-treatment. But all this is not war fever. Any one who was in London during the autumn of 1899 is conscious of the difference. There are, of course, reasons why the crisis should find the British public in a sober mood. The original quarrel was not ours. Moreover the thing came upon us so swiftly that the yellow papers had little time in which to arouse the passion of the mob. And it is strange, or perhaps not very strange, that, by all accounts, the temper of France is not very different from that of England. The absence of fury or hysteria is remarkable. Even Paris is cool. But then France has known modern war. To all the elders 1870 is a bitter memory, and the young generation has grown up in the shadow of national humiliation. Tourists, English and American turned back to this country, tell stories, of the fever of war. They contrast the conditions in France and in Germany; and all accounts seem to agree as to the outward effect upon the French people.

S. S. WARWICKSHIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 27.

The Bibby Line steamer "Warwickshire" reached London safely yesterday.

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OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Pope's Example.

"The Parsi."—We hope that the example of Pope Pius X will be followed by the religious heads of the Indian communities, and that steps will be taken to bring light to the hundred of our priests who lead a life of ignorance and idleness, a life of intolerable burden on the community to which they belong. The late Pope was a model of what a High Priest ought to be—"I was born poor, I have lived poor, I wish to die poor." The height of ascetism to which His Holiness had thus reached, coupled with his great love of learning and critical scholarship and his desire of bringing them to the door of every member of the class, mark him out as a great personality, "whose memory shall not depart, and whose name shall be in request from generation to generation."

Trading with Resident Enemy Subjects.

"Calcutta Weekly Notes."—The Government of India ought to notify to the public whether the resident German and Austrian subjects have been given permission to reside. In the absence of any information in this connection, business men in Calcutta are at a fix as to their right to deal with the alien enemy subjects. The Proclamations issued do not prohibit trading intercourse with resident Germans or Austrians but only commercial intercourse with the German Empire generally as also in respect of goods consigned to them or in their possession which may have been received from the enemy country. We pointed out in our last issue that German goods already paid for by British subjects will be considered as British goods but not so German and Austrian goods in the possession of alien enemy subjects. But the Proclamations are certainly no bar to the sale of indigenous or British goods to resident enemy subjects for their use and consumption in this country. Further when the resident enemy subjects have not been expressly ordered to leave the country, the implication of law is that all the incidents of licensed residence including the license to trade will attach to them. But sec. 83 of the Code of Civil Procedure contemplates the grant of express permission to reside, and if such permission is given, resident Germans and Austrians will not only be at liberty to engage in internal trade but even to sue in British Indian Courts, and that introduces an element of uncertainty as to their liberty to engage even in internal trade. Trade can hardly be carried on without contracts and contracts with alien enemy subjects would be void. Trading with enemy subjects without express permission given to them to reside would thus be always risky. We have already said that obligations already entered into between British subjects and German and Austrian subjects prior to the declaration of war are not avoided altogether but only the right of suit during the war is suspended. But this is no bar to the British subjects claiming debts payable or obligations to be discharged by alien enemy subjects. Suits may be instituted against them for realization of debts or performance of their obligtions.

The Ways of the Police.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The following story, which hails from Azamgarh, describing how a number of innocent men were saved from the gallows through what may be called providential intervention, reads like a romance in the annals of the Indian criminal administration of justice. Sometime ago, the dead body of a man was discovered near the Mhow Railway station. It was then in such a high state of decomposition as to make identification impossible. But all the same, as the result of the local police inquiry that followed, the whole mystery was unearthed and every one was praising the police for their performance. Not only was the deceased identified but four persons were arrested and put on their trial on the charge that they had committed the crime. One of the accused turned an approver and narrated in detail what had happened. He described how he and the other accused had gone from Azamgarh to Bengal with the deceased to earn their livelihood,—how, on their way back home, they had an altercation with the latter about money matters and how, in the scuffle that ensued, he was murdered. This statement of the approver was recorded and while every thing was going on smoothly for the prosecution in Azamgarh, when, alas, an event happened in Calcutta which at once showed that the story of Gopi was a mere concoction. A man was arrested at a railway station near the metropolis for having travelled in a lady's compartment and challaned. An inquiry into his antecedents elicited the strange fact that he was no other than the very man alleged to have been murdered! In due course, Gopi and the local police were confronted by the man in physical body and it can better be imagined than described how they felt at the time. As might be expected, the unfortunate men over whom the charge of murder was hanging were released and Gopi was ordered to be prosecuted under sec. 211. The case is pending. Gopi's defence is, that he only said what he was bid by the police. The case illustrates how dangerous it is to act on the evidence or rather the confession of an accomplice.

A Lesson of the War to India.

"The Indu Prakash":—What we wish to point out is that the events of the war show that if the standing British landed forces are to remain at their present numerical strength, all of them must be ready to be sent to the front and the main seat of the war, wherever it is. That means a wide extension of the national militia and volunteering systems, so that to these none may be left entirely the work of keeping internal peace and repelling an invasion if it takes place. The question is, could it suffice to have such militias and volunteering forces only in Britain and the Colonies? We think that one lesson of the war is to demonstrate the necessity of having them in India too, of course on as large a scale as possible. Apart from the desire of the Indians and their legitimate aspirations the imperial needs themselves make out a strong case for raising in India corps of the militia and volunteer type recruited from the loyal Indians of all castes and creeds, and of all races and communites: for there is none of them that has not families with warlike traditions.

German War Savagery.

"Indian Daily News."—Though war is a reversion to savagery yet in the old Peninsular days there were limits to it. To-day, we seem to be getting back to bed-rock savagery and probably all the conventions of war will be lost sight of. Brussels is to pay 8 million sterling about 12 crores of rupees. How? In the old days they chose 30 or 40 of the most respectable citizens and put ropes round their necks promising to hang them unless the city paid up. We are not quite sure that the German will not do the same. There are to-day the museums to rob, but probably the chief treasures went to Antwerp, there are Cathedrals and Town Halls to bombard and the city if need be though modern sentiment rebels against bombarding a city, which does not resist. However, we may be certain that some form of mediaeval brutality will be employed to extort the money, perhaps the cutting off of the water supply or the burning of the town, or a general massacre. Between Germany and Mexico or perhaps everywhere there is little difference in elemental savagery. Scratch the Teuton you get the Hun.

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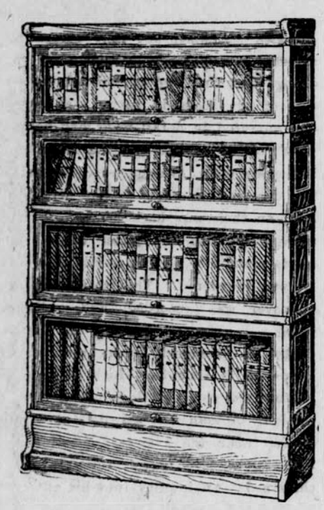

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 27th Aug.* 1914.)

Messrs. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., Assistant Judge at Nasik, and Dhirajlal Lalbhai Mehta, LL.B., Assistant Superintendent in the Political Department of the Secretariat passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 4th Aug. 1914.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar, First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sholapur, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, furlough up to 18th December 1914.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., on the termination of his present special duty, to be on deputation for a period of six months in connection with the arrangements for the survey of the land on the Mutha Canal and the Nira Right Bank Canal.

Government Notification dated the 15th Aug. 1914, appointing the Reverend G. F. Harvey as supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral is cancelled.

Mr. Shrinivasrao Kupuswami Mudliar to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeravda vice Sardar Kupuswami Vizia-rangam Mudliar, deceased.

Major J. P. Mackeson, V.D., 1st Battalion, Volunteers.—is granted six months' leave out of India, with effect from the 1st August 1914.

Captain R. F. Steel, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), I.M.S., on return from leave, to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Captain F. B. Shettle, I.M.S., on relief, to be on general duty at St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Lieut. Col. Thomas William Bonner, V.D., G. I. P. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps. is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated the 1st July 1914.

Lieutenant Kenneth McIntyre to be Captain Bombay Volunteer Rifles to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th July 1914.

Military Assistant Surgeon A. Baldwin DeSouza to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Surat, vice Major T. G. F. Paterson, M.B., I.M.S.

Assistant Surgeon Ardeshir Manekji Dotivala, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Larkana, vice Captain D. D. Kamat I.M.S.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Erachji Shehriarji Bharucha, L.M. & S., to act as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, vice Captain J. Smalley, M.B., I.M.S.

Assistant Surgeon Varjivandas Damodardas Merchant, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, vice Captain K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S.

Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain N. N. G. C. McVean, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain W. D. Keyworth I.M.S. to act as Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, in addition to his special duty, vice Captain O. A. R. Berkel Hill, M.B., I.M.S.

Mr. Birendra Kumar Bose, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, West Khandesh District, vice Mr. Kuvarji Khandubhai Desai, L.C.E., Executive Engineer.

Messrs. J. D. Manley, B.A., (Cantab.), and R. B. Clegg, B.A.I., (Dublin), have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Bombay Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers. They are posted as under:— Mr. Manley to the Deccan Irrigation Division. Mr. Clegg to Sind.

Mr. Ganesh Chintaman Bhate is suspended from practising as a Pleader in the District and Sessions Court of Satara and in all Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to the said Court from 22nd July to 31st August, 1914, by order of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Mr. Ranchor Motiram Divanji, LL.B., a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Surat District.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Darab Kharshedji Petigara, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 25th August was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

There was moderate rain during the week generally throughout the Presidency. It was excessive in Mahi Kantha, the below Ghat talukas of Kanara, the western talukas of Poona and Satara and in some places in Dharwar, causing slight damage to standing crops in Mahi Kantha and Satara. More rain is still however necessary in five talukas of the Cutch State where crops are withering. Sowing still continues in parts of Gujarat, Ratnagiri, Poona, Baroda, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Transplantation is in progress in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Poona and Rewa Kantha. Standing crops are generally thriving. The supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition, but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar. Supply of drinking water was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was inadequate in two talukas of Larkana, two of Sholapur and one of Satara. Prices of foodgrains have slightly fallen in the Karnatak, risen in Gujarat and Deccan and are generally steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	30 to 46
Gujarat	24 to 48
Konkan	11 to 41
Deccan	26 to 43
Karnatak	24 to 44

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 22nd August were 2,188 in Sholapur, 824 in Satara and 253 in Bijapur.

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

HOW THE GRANTS ARE BEING SPENT

A resolution issued by the Central Provinces Administration in connection with the Government of India's educational grants to the Province, gives an account of the object on which the grants are being spent or proposed to be spent.

The non-recurring grants made to the Central Provinces since 1911 amount to 23¼ lakhs. Of this, total, two separate sums of 1½ lakhs and 4¾ lakhs were earmarked by the Government of India for hostels, and 13 lakhs for other specific objects, the principal items being 5½ lakhs for Primary Education, and 4½ lakhs for Secondary Schools and playgrounds. The distribution of the balance of 4 lakhs was left to the discretion of the Local Administration.

Over 7 lakhs has been allotted to vernacular education, mainly for building purposes, Rs. 80,000 being devoted to the extension of normal schools, over Rs. 50,000 to the provision or extension of girls' schools and the balance to primary schools for boys.

For secondary education for Indian boys a total non-recurring sum of over 7½ lakhs has been provided.

A sum of over 2 lakhs has been devoted to European Schools, half a lakh has been given to the Medical School, Nagpur, and Rs. 70,000 for the building and equipment of the Engineering School, and liberal scholarships have been provided from Provincial Revenues. A sum of Rs. 2,68,000 has been allotted for Colleges and the hostels attached to them. The unallotted balance is Rs. 2,43,000.

In 1912-13 a recurring grant of Rs. 2,95,000 was given to these Provinces, followed in 1913-14 by another grant of Rs. 2,69,000.

Of the grant in 1912-13 of Rs. 2,95,000 a sum of Rs. 1,93,000 has been earmarked for elementary education, Rs. 28,000 for education of girls, Rs. 17,000 for hostels, Rs. 9,000 for Technical education, Rs. 12,000 for European education and Rs. 35,000 for aided schools.

Of a grant in 1913-14 of Rs. 2,69,000, Rs. 1,20,000 has been provided for the primary education of boys, Rs. 20,000 for the education of girls, Rs. 58,000 for secondary education, Rs. 10,000 for Mahomedan education, Rs. 3,000 for manual training, Rs. 18,000 for European schools, and Rs. 40,000 for colleges and training schools

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following Government Resolution, dated the 9th July, 1914, passed on the Administration Report on the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1913, is published for general information:—The daily average population of the jails in 1913 shows an increase, amounting to 11,437, as against 10,899 in 1912. This increase, however, appears to represent simply the cumulative effect of action taken in previous years. In other respects the jail statistics show a decline from the unusually high figures of 1912, a year which followed after a deficient monsoon and an inadequate rise of the Indus. The actual number of prisoners of all classes confined in 1913 was 103,861, showing a decrease of 5,598. Similarly, the annual number of convicts received into prisons and jails fell to 18,812, as compared with 20,186 in 1912 and 17,530 in 1911.

There was a satisfactory decline in the number of sentences of imprisonment for one month or less, the figures falling from 6,454 to 5,414. Almost the whole of this decline, however, is to be traced to Bombay City, the figures for the mofussil showing little improvement. A decrease in the number of such sentences, both in the case of first offenders and of habitual offenders, is much to be desired in the mofussil, and the attention to Magistrates should again be drawn to this point. It is well known that short terms of imprisonment tend to corrupt first offenders, and fail to deter habituals. In Bombay City the number of first offenders committed to jail in default of payment of fine was disproportionately high. A circular has recently been addressed by Government to the Presidency Magistrates on the subject, suggesting the freer use of the "first offenders" section of the Procedure Code.

The number of punishments increased in slightly less proportion than the daily average number of convicts subject to the control of the Department. Government have already taken due notice of the excess of floggings in the Ahmedabad and Yeravda Central Prisons.

Government agree with the Inspector-General of Prisons that it would be well if remands in the cases of undertrial juveniles and juvenile adults were curtailed, such prisoners being specially liable to contamination from being marched to and fro between the Jail and the Court in company with hardened criminals. It is, no doubt, often difficult for the Courts to accord special treatment in this respect to juvenile offenders. But Government trust that Magistrates will bear this point in mind when occasion arises.

The vital statistics of the year are normal. Among the highest death-rates this year are those of the Common Prison and of the House of Correction, Bombay. This fact emphasises the need for the proposed new prison outside Bombay, at Andheri, the plans and estimates for which underwent revision in the course of the year, and the construction of which has been undertaken since the close of the year. The jail accommodation of the Presidency received the addition of a barrack for 64 prisoners in the Ahmedabad Central Jail.

The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Inspector-General and to the staff of the Department for their services during the year.

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MUMMY WHEAT.

HOW WHEAT DIES.

"Professor Flinders Petrie has completely ruined one of the most interesting and well-worked of all our pulpit illustrations," says the "Expository Times." "In the second part of his quarterly called "Ancient Egypt" (Macmillian. 2s), he has a note on 'Mummy Wheat'; and he tells us, without the slightest manifestation of remorse that the notion that wheat found in mummy coffins has life in it, and will sprout when sown, as all a mistake.

"How does he know that it is a mistake? Well, he has tried it. First of all, however, he says that we should scarcely expect wheat which has lain for hundreds or even thousands of years to retain vitality. Modern wheat dies within a few years. 'Even three or four years will kill a large number of wheat grains, and ten or twelve years leave scarcely any alive.' But he has tried it.

"He tried it five-and-twenty years ago. 'When I was at Hawara in the Fayum, twenty-five years ago, I found a great store of corn. It was only late Roman in date; a period from which a large quantity of complex organic matter usually remains enough to putrify when wetted. It was not therefore nearly so likely to be sterilised as wheat from earlier ages. There was a large amount, many bushels, so that the oxygen would not act so much on the middle of such a mass as on a small quantity. I took the fullest and finest grains, and planted them next day, so that there should be no time for subsequent changes by exposure. I planted the seeds in rows, in every degree of moisture, from soft mud to merely damp earth, in a sheltered place by a canal. Every possible chance was thus in their favour. There was not a trace of sprouting; and in two or three weeks merely spots of brown decay stained the earth.'

HOW DID THE BELIEF ARISE.

"How then did the belief arise? Professor Flinders Petrie makes several suggestions to account for it. Perhaps it arose at the very first in this way. Some unopened coffins were once presented by Ismail Pasha 'to a great personage.' They were brought to England. On being opened some grains of wheat were found inside them. The grains were planted. They grew. They bore seed. Every astonished person saw a crop of mummy wheat with his own eyes. But before the coffins left Egypt they lay for some time in stables, with fresh modern corn running all over them.

"Have not tourists in Egypt, however, bought mummy wheat and taken it home and sowed it, and again with their own eyes have they not seen it spring and grow up? There could be no mistake about it, because they bought it in sealed brown pots, just as they had been found in some coffin. The tourist did not know, says Professor Petrie, that pots are cheap and easily sealed, and that in Egypt there is a nice flourishing trade in them.

"Perhaps there is another source of error. Professor Flinders Petrie is very tender with it. But he thinks it just possible that when a great man returns from his visit to Egypt with some corn, gives an interesting account of the possibilities to his gardener, and hands over the seeds to be planted with the greatest care and every advantage in the green-house, 'it would require a stern moralist to deny him the satisfaction which he fondly anticipates.'

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

"Finally Professor Petrie thinks that it would be a serious matter for us if it were found to be a fact that mummy corn after a thousand years or more of oblivion could bring forth the astonishing results it has been credited with. In all cases the crop raised from this wheat has been particularly rich, and the flour of the best quality. But within these years cultivation and selection have greatly improved the corn plant. At least that is the universal belief of agriculturists. If this mummy wheat yields such wonderful results, all our agricultural progess is a delusion. Professor Petrie does not doubt that the wheat is a good modern wheat, and the particularly fine crop is due to the care which has been given to the rearing of it."

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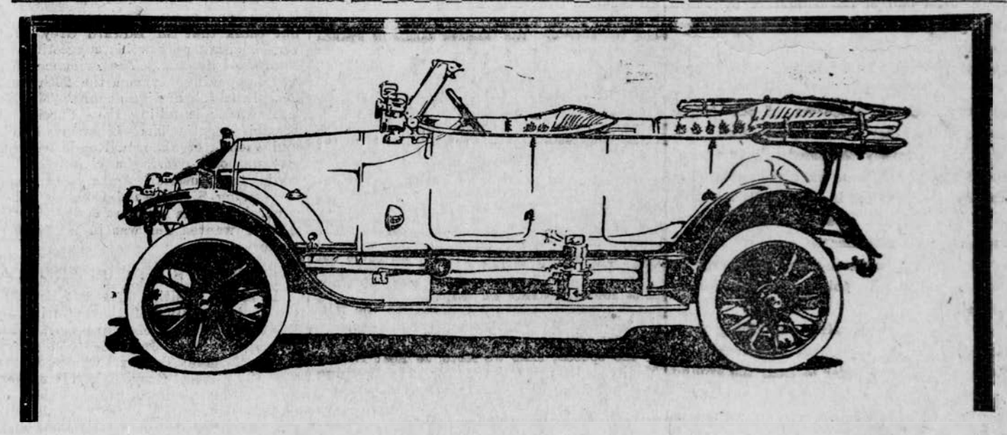

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A PRESENT-DAY PROBLEM.

TYRANNY OF ORGANIZATION.

While it is not very difficult for us to trace social tendencies in the past, the cross currents and hidden energies in the world to-day are not so easy to detect or follow, writes Mr. Arthur Ponsonby in "The Nation." We are aware of new views, great movements, and advancing thought; we see men strongly influenced in one direction or another; we feel ourselves the compulsion of contentious argument; but we do not always pause to examine the source and origin whence the impulses come, the system and method by which they reach us, or the destination to which we are being driven. One of the most distinctive features of modern life is the startling development of the machinery of organization. It is wholly admirable when it is used to increase the efficiency of utilitarian objects, such as works of construction, the Post Office, the railways, or any State service. But it is in other fields that its increased activity is chiefly remarkable. This is the age of alluring advertisements, of record business achievements of combines and trusts, of trade union extension, of co-operative movement, of associations, federations, leagues, societies, committees, and causes. The daily post of any public man brings to his notice a dozen different prospectuses, leaflets, treatises, pamphlets, advertisements, and circulars recommending wares, inviting membership advocating opinions, suggesting investment or offering money.

MACHINERY OF A THRIVING ORGANISATION.

In days gone by it was difficult to collect men together even among the rich, and the poor were just isolated, inarticulate units. New views spread very gradually, converts were made slowly, business could depend only on the quality of the goods produced, and speculation was rare. The occasional newspaper and the coach-borne mail were the only machinery at hand for communication. But to-day, what is the machinery of a thriving organization? A large staff of specially trained male and female clerks, telephones, the telegraph, typing machines, printing machines, rapid printing, and the wide circulation of the daily, weekly, and monthly press. The members of any body can be reached in a few hours, and they, from far distances, can meet together with ease as often as necessary; stacks of circulars and leaflets can be scattered through the country with no trouble at all; newspaper advertisements and notices can bring information to the remotest regions; the furthermost corner of the country can be linked to the centre; branches, like tentacles, can stretch out in all directions. The fuel of money is all that is required to make this marvellous new machine perform all its intricate functions with perfect regularity. Old institutions are adopting it; new causes are further perfecting it. But the question I want to ask is: Are we always masters of these machines, or are not they becoming in some cases our masters? The specialization of industry is one thing, but the specialization of the forces of persuasion quite another. Labour saving does not necessarily increase individual efficiency; moreover, highly perfected machinery may interfere with personal initiative, while increased quantity may debase quality.

MECHANICAL OBSTACLES.

I do not want to dwell on commercial enterprises, which can now prosper not on their merits, but according to the success of booming advertisements, nor to analyze the complex financial mechanism which draws men, communities, and even nations into new and closer relationships, but rather to consider the more or less political aspect of the question. While organization was difficult and laborious, the moral or intellectual appeal of any particular cause required to be very strong in order to surmount the mechanical obstacles, to spread or even to keep alive. Its success proved its true moral strength. The collective spirit of such an organization was a compelling and driving power, based on strong convictions and concentrated effort. The Anti-Corn Law movement is an excellent example. Take, then, as a contrast the organization of the Tariff Reform League. The movement began as the outcome of the declared policy of a prominent and popular statesman and a body of ardent supporters united to preach the doctrine. Money came in, and a machine grew up which was undoubtedly the most extensive and powerful political organism of modern times. Halls in every town and village were hired, numberless speakers and lecturers paid, members enrolled, newspapers, leaflets, posters, and pamphlets did the work of propaganda on an unprecedented scale. The machine grew and worked vigorously under the stimulus of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of pounds that poured in, and it continued to grow and to work even when the central conviction had weakened and almost vanished. The machine in fact got out of hand and became too strong for the cause. I believe it still works on, though no living statesman can say what Tariff Reform means.

THE DANGER-POINT.

The danger-point comes when the machine over-reaches the purpose of those who attempt to control it, and begins to operate through self-propulsion. To take another instance: I do not for a moment doubt that the cause of woman suffrage has enough moral force behind it to control a very large machine. But the W.S.P.U. branch perfected this organization with such rapidity that the full utilization of the engine for purpose of demonstration rather than the slower process of subordinating the instrument to the gradual growth of moral suasion became the practice. The machine got the upper hand, with results we all know and deplore. It may happen, too, in strikes that the original motive gets obscured by the unexpected success of the organization of resistance. Men are carried away by mechanical forces beyond their first intentions. Syndicalism is an extreme instance of the tyranny of organization, deliberately disregarding the merits of any particular dispute.

And now we have gone a step further. A completely equipped armed force can be mobilized in a few months. In such a body as this, a corporate spirit is engendered far stronger than that of any mere propagandist league. The continual contact of the units associated together in drilling and manœuvring produces a most powerful and evergrowing impulse to act beyond the initial projects and plans of the founders. The leaders knowing they were the creators believe themselves to be controllers; but very soon, to their own discomfiture, they cease to be leaders at all except in the sense that a man who is running in front of a herd of wild buffaloes can call himself their leader. The monster machine works on, whirling off their feet men who may only be fascinated by its sheer capacity, but cannot escape its clutches. It far outstrips its original purpose, and creates new conditions of its own, aims at new objects, makes new demands.

MODERN REVOLUTION.

The old revolution was the ill-organized expression of the hot passion of the masses—savage but spontaneous. It was an unchecked tumult of human exasperation. The modern revolution may now be the perfectly organized operation of mechanical forces set in motion by comparatively few people—deliberate, cold-blooded, soulless.

There is danger, too, if an old institution falls back on the new methods of organization to keep alive, and believes itself strengthened by extending and drawing tighter the institutional bonds of formal authority. This is what is happening to the churches. The impulse of moral conviction has noticeably waned. There is no new "message," but a fictitious corporate energy is produced by the extension of systematized methods. Political parties, too, are said to be enslaved to the activities of the caucus, with its more and more ingenious structure of canvass and propaganda. Principles are held in abeyance to methods. The pretence of compact solidarity precludes originality or independence. A rapid access of numerical strength is preferred to the slow process of persuasion.

In fact, in all directions the means are coming to be so effective, so rapid, so easy so attractive to the shallow mind that the end is left to take care of itself. Whereas formerly the end was so clear, so eagerly sought, so ardently desired, that the obstacle of slow-working, incomplete means only served to fortify the zeal of conviction. Let us beware that in an age when in all classes material gain or improved material conditions are the prizes most desired and most recommended, these great mechanical engines of organization do not gradually sap the spiritual vitality of the nation, and deprive us of the one indispensable element, without which the progress of civilization must become a sham.

CHARACTER AND CIRCUMSTANCE

A FEW TRAITS OF A GENUINELY LAZY MAN.

That discriminating critic, Mr. Samuel Weller, once remarked that a good letter should not exhaust its subject. "She'll wish there was more," he said of his valentine to the petty housemaid, "and that's the great art of letter-writing." No public man more faithfully follows the Weller principle than Lord Rosebery. One never reads a speech of his—unless possibly one on politics—without wishing it were longer. He has such a knack of suggesting lines of thought, and leaving them unexplored. His little talk to the boys at Epsom College is a case in point. Discussing the relation between character and circumstance, he left off just at the interesting point. People, according to Lord Rosebery, have their characters given to them at birth—perhaps before birth. But the world is constantly carving and chiselling their characters: and the finished character is the resultant of the play of circumstance on innate instinct.

All this, of course, savours of truism; but a truism has generally a hard fight in being accepted as a truth. Certainly our whole system of education is founded on the exactly opposite assumption that every human being is more or less on a level in extreme youth, and that mere drilling and instruction are sufficient to overcome any inborn predispositions. That of course, is sheer nonsense, and pernicious nonsense too. Every mother knows that character is visible in the baby in arms; it is most strongly apparent in a child before it has learned to talk; and it will colour a man's nature, if it does not determine his actions, to the very end. Circumstances may force a potential knight-errant into earning his living by burglary. But he will always be something different from the general run of burglars. Generosity, chivalry, a sense of fair play, will assert themselves on all kinds of odd occasions. He will probably live and die "game"; even the detective-sergeant whose evidence hanged him will have a vague impression of a superior character gone wrong.

FIGHT AGAINST NATURE.

Circumstance may condemn a thoroughbred to the plough, and impose on a Clydesdale stallion the obligation to do his best as a Pegasus. But it must be always a fight against nature in both cases. With men who have some sort of mastery over their fates circumstance rather deflects a course than determines a method. A man's ambitions may be changed, his mind may be darkened, his heart hardened, by the restraints of his conditions; but on the whole he must needs follow his natural bent. That Clive was shipped to India as a troublesome youth was a most important fact. But the supremely important fact was that Clive was Clive. That Bonaparte was born something over twenty years before the French Monarchy fell meant very much to the world, and a great deal to Napoleon. But the real germ of the Consulate and the Empire was in the cradle at Ajaccio, and not in the Parc aux Cerfs at Versailles. If there had been no rottenness in high French places, Bonaparte would have won pelf and glory somehow as a soldier of fortune. It was chance—or Providence—that determined Wesley's career. Without his visions of the eternal, he might have been an English Richelieu or a second Marlborough, a great business man or an extremely efficient chairman of Quarter Sessions, as circumstance dictated. But in any career he would have shown much the same talents for organisation, the same calm, compelling authority over loose enthusiasm, the same power of harnessing and controlling random energies. Richelieu himself might have lived and died in a provincial episcopal palace But his see would have been like no other. Of spiritual zeal there would have been little; but every detail would have reflected his passion for order. It would have been the most efficiently governed Bishopric in France, and the terror of Monseigneur would have reached to the obscurest curacy.

"CLEVERNESS"—THE SWALLOW-TAIL COAT OF SOCIETY.

On the whole we have little faith in that idea of mute inglorious Miltons The Miltons may—and do often—get sadly distorted in an unequal fight against their circumstances; they may not be "successful," but they make their sign somehow, however rudely. For character—and even genius—is happily not solely for West End consumption; Nature is rich enough to spare originally for the village Auie-house and the factory and furrow-field. Of all modern fopperies not the least foolish is that which seeks to reduce character to "cleverness," and assumes that its necessary livery is the swallow-tail coat of Society.

There are no classes, but only individuals, not one of whom is quite like the next man. Yet it is always assumed that they are alike, and any marked divergence from what is accepted as the normal is regarded as not a little sinful. The legislator, of course, must proceed mainly on some theory of general uniformity, though he invariably overdoes it. But the moralist of "practical" kind is guilty of quite unnecessary offences against common sense. Take, for example, the enormous injustice done to idle and unmethodical men. Probably the world owes more, not only in the region of pure thought but in that of sheer practical work, to the constitutionally lazy than to any other class. Laziness, of course, is to be distinguished from habitual lethargy. The genuinely lazy man has almost always a capacity for fierce exertion when occasion demands. He has generally a just view of the relative importance of things, and is free from that worst of all artistic vices—over-emphasis of the inessential. Yet a man of this type suffers from his earliest boyhood to his dying day the slings and arrows of fussy, methodical, commonplace people. He is everlastingly lectured by boastful millionaires on his want of method. The people who apportion out every minute of the day, who keep their desks in beautiful order, who specialise in the newest forms of index-filing, and keep up a perpetual fret and worry at the telephone—to these there is something monstrous in the idea that a man may do far more work, and vastly more important work, who gets up and goes to bed at any hour, spends whole hours in doing nothing, and dares the housemaid to abate the unholy litter of his working-room.

Lord Rosebery is not to be confounded with such pestilent busybodies. But he, too, seems to have a lurking idea that "success" of some kind is important. He speaks of character as determining whether or not we are going to pass through life as "atoms"—meaning, presumably, unimportant items of the population. But, after all, the "atom" ought not to be scorned. It is not unpleasant to be an atom, and the preponderance of atoms is highly soothing to the strong characters. After all, this globe would be a hideous wilderness but for the atoms. A whole world of "brainy" men, with decisive temperaments, is something too dreadful to contemplate.

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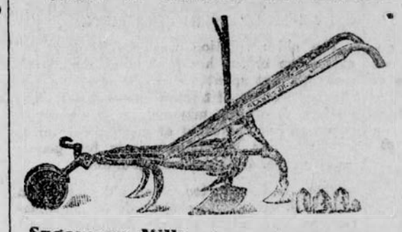

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.